

Aden leader warns Iran

KUWAIT (AP) — South Yemeni Vice-President Mohammad Al Saadi was quoted as warning that the Gulf war might end in a stalemate. He said the war was a result of the breakdown of the sovereignty of both belligerents on their respective territories, and calling for an end to the war which has bled the resources of the two countries. Mr. Saadi said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Arabiya. "But as the war dragged on, it has become clear that Iran is the party that is obstructing an end to the hostilities," he said. The Aden official advised Tehran to reconsider its rejection of a peace settlement to the six-year-old war. "The Iranians should be aware that they are the ones who are allowing the war to drag on and they should reconsider their position," Mr. Saadi said. "They also should know that no party will be able to settle the dispute on the battlefield." The remarks marked a departure from Aden's long-standing attitude on the Gulf war, Marxist-ruled South Yemen, along with Algeria, were the two Arab countries who maintained a stiff neutral stance towards the conflict.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي.

French UNIFIL soldier dies

HAIFA (R) — A French soldier serving with the United Nations Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) died in hospital here from wounds received in a bomb blast earlier Sunday, a hospital spokesman said. The spokesman said the soldier had suffered massive head injuries and all efforts to save his life, including surgery, had failed. Another French soldier from the same unit who was also seriously injured in the remote-controlled explosion had undergone surgery and was out of immediate danger, the spokesman said. The soldiers were flown to Rambam hospital here from the United Nations Forces' hospital in Naqura, South Lebanon. Reports from Lebanon said the roadside explosion struck a U.N. convoy of armoured personnel carriers south of Sidon (see page 2). The commander of the French U.N. contingent said they were trying to establish who was responsible for the attack. In Paris, the French Defence Ministry denied earlier reports that three of its soldiers had been killed in the explosion.

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Regent to deliver lecture on economy

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, is expected to give a lecture today, Sunday, on the "Economic Situation and Conditions of the Arab World." The lecture, to which senior Jordanian officials and renowned economists have been invited, is to take place at the University of Jordan Faculty of Sciences and Technology.

EC gives preference to W. Bank and Gaza products

TUNIS (AP) — Goods from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza will be given preferential treatment for entry into the European Common Market, European Community (EC) Commissioner Claude Cheysson said Friday. Mr. Cheysson, a former French foreign minister, is now in charge of the Common Market's relations with the Mediterranean area and with North-South affairs. He told a press conference that Palestinian leaders in the territories recently told him they would prefer to deal directly with the exports, rather than passing through Israeli channels.

Major quake rocks southern Greece

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — A major earthquake rocked southern Greece on Saturday, and first reports said some buildings collapsed. There were no immediate reports of casualties. The quake occurred at 8:24 p.m. (17:24 GMT) and had its epicenter 250 kilometres southwest of Athens in the Messiniakos Kolpos, a gulf in the southern Peloponnese region, said an official with the Athens Seismological Institute. The quake measured 6.2 on the open-ended Richter Scale. A quake of magnitude 6 can cause severe damage. Athens police said communications were down in the southern town of Kalamata, believed to have suffered the worst damage.

Moscow names new envoy to Egypt

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has appointed Gennady Zhuravlyov, formerly a first deputy foreign trade minister, as ambassador to Egypt, the official TASS news agency announced Saturday. Mr. Zhuravlyov, 62, would replace Alexander Belonogov, 55, who was appointed Soviet permanent representative to the United Nations last month, according to an announcement made by the Supreme Soviet, TASS said. The Soviet Union has replaced ambassadors in more than 30 capitals, including Washington, Peking, Tokyo, Bonn, Paris and London, since Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev took office in March last year.

Qadhafi in Ethiopia

LONDON (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived Saturday in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Libyan Radio reported. Colonel Qadhafi was greeted at Addis Ababa airport by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the radio said in a broadcast monitored in London.

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Iraqis bury missile victims and raid 5 Iranian oil stations

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq on Saturday buried its dead from an Iranian missile attack on its capital city and sent its warplanes to raid five Iranian oil pumping stations.

Mourners demanded revenge as an estimated 250,000 people thronged through Baghdad behind 24 coffins draped with Iraqi flags and covered with roses. Shortly afterwards, a high command war communiqué said aircraft attacked pumping stations at the Iranian oilfields of Razan, Tanki-Find, Ram Hormoz, Baghi Mulk and Bal Baba.

It said one of the attacking aircraft was shot down, but the targets were left ablaze.

The Iraqi jet fighter fell in Iranian territory, said the communiqué. It held the Iranians responsible for the safety of the pilot.

"The raids fall in line with our legitimate right to destroy the vital installations with which the enemy finances its aggression," said the communiqué.

"The targets were blasted to pieces, with smoke billowing from the sites," it added.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored, in Nicosia, earlier reported that Iraqi warplanes bombed an unspecified industrial target in Iran's western Lorestan province.

It said one Iraqi plane was shot down by Iranian anti-aircraft fire, southwest of Khorramabad in Lorestan and the Iraqi pilot was badly wounded and hospitalised.

Air raid sirens sounded in Tehran, the Iranian capital, as Iraqi jets flew over the western Bakhtaran, Hamadan and Khorramabad regions, but were repulsed by anti-aircraft fire without bombing any targets, IRNA said.

The two sides were apparently referring to the same raids, but no independent reports were available to back either claim.

Iran on Friday fired its second surface-to-surface missile into the Iraqi capital in a month, saying it was in retaliation for Iraq's attacks on industrial and civilian targets inside Iran and for alleged use of chemical weapons by Iraqi armed forces on the warfront.

The Baghdad funeral procession, five kilometres long, passed close by the site where the missile smashed into a housing area Friday, devastating buildings within a 150-metre radius.

Mourners said more than half the 24 dead were old women and children. At least two Egyptian workers also died, they said.

The mourners carried dozens of posters with slogans condemning the missile attack and calling on President Saddam Hussein's government to avenge the latest civilian deaths in the six-year-old Gulf war.

Tehran claimed Friday's missile hit Baghdad's intelligence and security organisation, but a Reuters correspondent saw no damage at the secret police headquarters.

The missile left a crater 10 metres wide, destroyed 29 houses, 22 shops, 17 cars and damaged buildings more than one kilometre away.

A military spokesman initially reported 21 dead and 80 hurt, then three of the wounded died from their injuries in hospital, raising the toll to 24.

Iraqi officials invited foreign diplomats and journalists to the devastated site. "Not a very pleasant scene," remarked one senior European envoy.

The missile was the second to rock the capital of more than four million since the so-called "war of the cities" last year.

Officials gave no casualties for the previous attack on Aug. 12, but said it was ineffective.

CAIRO — Official Egyptian reaction to the summit meeting between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was optimistic while Israeli politicians welcomed the summit meeting but clashed sharply over their proposal for an international conference on the Middle East.

Egypt's new ambassador to Israel, Mohammed Bassiouni, said he did not expect next month's change to a rightist leadership in Israel to affect the Jewish state's pledge to join Egypt in the search for Middle East peace.

A joint statement issued after the Alexandria summit on Friday spoke of a "shared commitment to work for peace, including 'resolution of the Palestinian question in all aspects'."

Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres said later they agreed to set up a committee to prepare for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Peres, leader of the Labour Party, is to swap jobs with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc under a power-sharing deal in the coalition government.

On his return to Israel Friday night, Mr. Peres said he expected opposition from within the shaky coalition to his agreements with Mr. Mubarak.

Mr. Bassiouni told the Middle East News Agency: "We are dealing with governments, not individuals. The Israeli coalition has basic principles... regardless of who the prime minister is."

Mr. Bassiouni's appointment was announced by Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid in Alexandria at the end of Mr. Mubarak's meeting with Mr. Peres, the first summit in five years between the two countries.

Mr. Bassiouni has been charged d'affaires in Tel Aviv since Mr. Mubarak recalled his ambassador in 1982 to protest Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The new ambassador said the summit produced "recognition (by Israel) of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights."

The 1978 U.S.-brokered Camp David accords, basis of the Egypt-Israel treaty signed a year ago, were also mentioned.

(Continued on page 3)

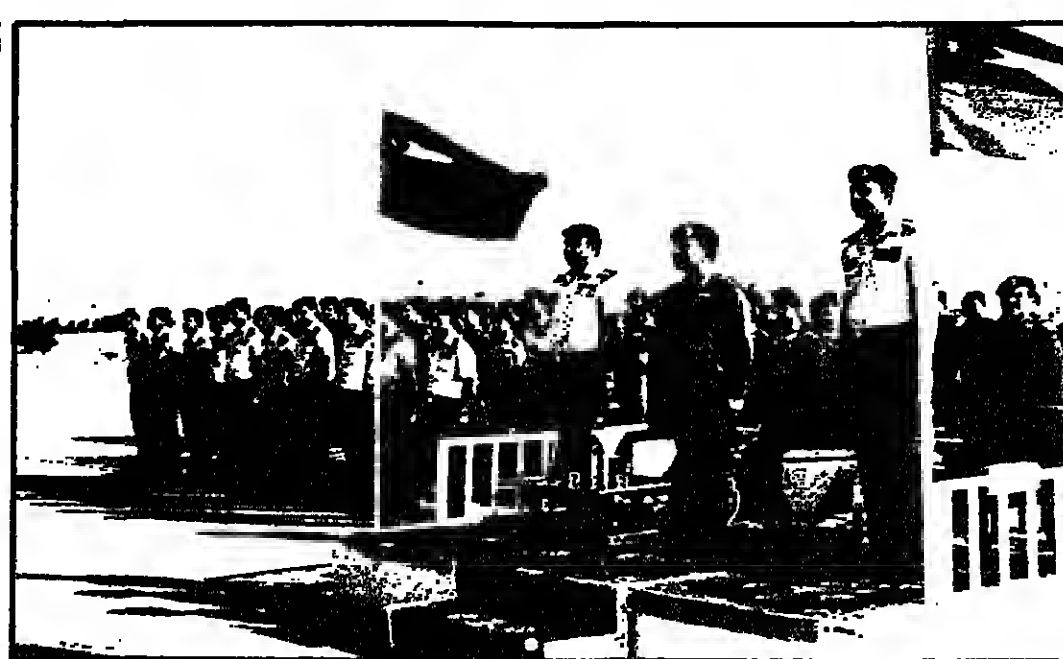
MOSCOW (Agencies) — A Foreign Ministry spokesman on Saturday levelled new accusations against an American reporter Nicholas Daniloff, charging that he conspired with a U.S. diplomat to gather intelligence.

The spokesman, Gennady Gerasimov, also charged that the FBI framed the Soviet freed in New York in exchange for Daniloff's release.

Gerasimov's comments at a special briefing expanded the charges against Daniloff, who was released from Lefortovo prison Friday into the custody of the U.S. embassy.

Gerasimov's statement also was the first Soviet public comment on the arrest of Soviet Union National employee Gennadiy Zakharov.

Zakharov was freed Friday into the custody of the Soviet embassy in Washington. Espionage charges are still pending against both Daniloff and Zakharov.



REGENT PATRONISES GRADUATION: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Saturday attends a graduation ceremony of officers of the Royal Jordanian Air Force. The Regent distributed prizes to the graduates at the conclusion of the ceremonies. Later in the day the Regent visited a unit of the Armed Forces and watched exercises performed by the unit (Petra photo)

Egypt expects Israel to honour Peres' agreements

Israeli politicians clash over int'l conference

Combined agency dispatches

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Moscow: Daniloff is spy and FBI framed Zakharov

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Intelligence Agency (CIA). Gerasimov said witnesses have produced evidence against Daniloff. He refused to give their names.

He said the U.S. government had proof of Daniloff's complicity in espionage.

"The American administration knows one thing but says another," Gerasimov said. "This cannot be regarded by us as other than an attempt to misinform the world public."

Gerasimov charged Zakharov was set up by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in what he called "an act of provocation."

The FBI has said it arrested Zakharov on a New York subway platform Aug. 23 after he paid an agent for U.S. military secrets.

Gerasimov said Zakharov had been meeting an acquaintance and "at that time, he was given an envelope that contained some documents concerning U.S. defence activities."

Gerasimov's statement mirrored Daniloff's assertion that he was set up by the KGB. Daniloff has said eight KGB secret police agents arrested him after a Soviet acquaintance handed him a packet that turned out to contain Soviet documents marked "secret."

At a news conference Saturday, Daniloff's wife, Ruth, gave reporters a statement in which the 51-year-old U.S. News and World Report correspondent said he hoped his case would be resolved quickly and without a trial.

In agreeing to allow both Daniloff and Zakharov to be released to their respective embassies, the U.S. administration has put aside its flat demand that Daniloff be allowed to return home.

Cabinet forms new economic consultative council

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Saturday decided to set up an economic consultative council under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai with the aim of activating the economic sector and achieving the goals of national comprehensive development in the country.

The formation of the council stemmed from the important role of investment and saving in reactivating fruitful economic activities and in recognition of the importance of close cooperation between the public and private sectors in increasing saving and investment and in achieving the goals of comprehensive development in the country, said a Cabinet statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The council will serve as a permanent body for free dialogue and exchange of views and consultation between representatives of the public and private sectors in the country, the statement said.

The committee will include the minister of industry and trade, the minister of finance, the minister of planning, the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, Dr. Khalaf Al Saleh, a businessman, Mr. Khaled Shoman, a banker, Mr. Hamdi Al Tabbaa, chairman of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Issam Budair, president of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ibrahim Al Ayyed, president of the Insurance Companies Association and Mr. Ali Abu Al Ragheb, president of the Jordanian Contractors Association.

The Cabinet also appointed Dr. Fayez Al Tarawneh, economic advisor at the Prime Ministry, as secretary general of the committee.

France hunts for bombers; 12 Lebanese face expulsion

PARIS (R) — French police on Saturday pressed ahead with their hunt for the bombers responsible for two powerful blasts that shook the French capital this week.

Police sources said officers were out in force throughout the capital, stopping and searching passersby in a renewed security offensive following Friday's bomb attack on a crowded Paris restaurant that injured 42 people.

Twelve Lebanese hauled in for police questioning after a bomb blast at the city hall post office last Monday killed one woman and injured 18 others will be expelled from France once the "modalities of their expulsion can be worked out," the Interior Ministry said in a statement. It declined further comment.

Police were also questioning a Syrian in connection with Friday's explosion in the restaurant in La Defense commercial centre to the west of Paris.

Responsibility for both bombings was claimed by a group in Beirut, the Supporters of Right and Freedom, unheard of before Monday's attack.

Another group, the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Prisoners, which has demanded the release of three men in French jails, including Lebanese guerrilla leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, also claimed responsibility for Monday's bomb.

While politicians from left to right kept up a steady stream of anti-terrorist declarations, officials said Prime Minister Jacques Chirac would be announcing a new anti-terrorist plan over the next few days.

Shocked newspaper editorials called for a wide range of measures to combat the attacks, ranging from the right-wing daily Le Quotidien's call for the restoration of the death penalty, to the Communist L'Humanite's plea that politicians tackle the root causes of terrorism.

Le Monde warned that any type of military response could produce immediate, temporary results but could not "defuse an explosive situation tied to many other political and ideological considerations."

A KOREAN CULTURAL EXHIBITION AT THE ARAB COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea, in cooperation with the Jordanian Korean Friendship Association, will hold a Cultural Exhibition at the Arab Community College, opposite Jordan University Hospital.

The exhibition will introduce the significant Korean civilisation, historical and industrial signs.

The exhibition will be held during the period falling between September 15, 1986 and September 23, 1986, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. except Fridays.

PUBLIC INVITATION

Bomb wounds 2 French soldiers in South Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Two French soldiers were wounded when a remote-controlled bomb blasted a United Nations peacekeeping convoy in South Lebanon Saturday, U.N. sources said.

They denied earlier reports from Lebanese security sources that three French members of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were killed in the Bafay village ambush.

"It was a roadside bomb detonated by radio control," one U.N. source told Reuters. "The wounded soldiers have been taken to a hospital in Haifa."

Israeli sources said the soldiers were rushed to Rambam Hospital, where both underwent lengthy emergency surgery.

Hospital officials said one was critically wounded in the head. The other was seriously hurt but his life was not in danger.

Three French soldiers died earlier this month when they ran into a similar device buried in an embankment.

The 5,800-strong peacekeeping force has lost 130 men since it was established in 1978 under U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 to supervise an Israeli withdrawal and restore Lebanese authority throughout the troubled area.

The figure includes accidental deaths.

checkpoint near the southern city port of Sidon Friday in the second air raid in three days and the third on Lebanese territory in the past four weeks.

State-owned Beirut Radio said four people were wounded.

In Beirut, a man was killed and another wounded when bombs ripped through a cinema in the Muslim western sector and blasted a bank in the Christian east Friday night. More than 160 people have died in bomb attacks in Beirut this year.

A Syrian-backed peace drive was shaken Friday when a U.S. official of the American University Hospital was kidnapped in the Muslim part of Beirut.

Joseph James Cicippio, a 56-year-old naturalised American of Italian descent, was snatched four days after U.S. school director Frank Reed, 54, was abducted, also in west Beirut.

Both men were Muslim converts and both were seized on days when cabinet ministers were discussing proposals to end 11 years of civil war.

Six Americans are now missing in Lebanon and 14 other foreigners are also believed held by underground Muslim groups, some of whom have demanded changes in Western policies towards the Middle East.



Jacques Chirac

Chirac begins talks in Algiers

ALGIERS (R) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac Saturday began a one-day visit to Algeria during which he is expected to discuss the impact in North Africa of Morocco's decision to abrogate a union treaty with Libya.

Mr. Chirac headed straight for scheduled two-hour talks with President Chadli Benjedid. Officials said another key topic would be the situation in the Mediterranean, where tensions have risen over long-standing disputes between Libya and the United States.

Mr. Chirac stressed the importance of France's ties with its former colony in an airport statement after being greeted by Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Brahimi, with whom he was due to have separate talks.

A sharp drop in Franco-Algerian trade this year because of a slump in the price of oil, a mainstay of the Algerian economy, was also due to be discussed, a spokesman for Mr. Chirac said in Paris before his departure.

Algeria was expected to raise the issue of a 10-year-old war over the Western Sahara, where Algiers-supported Polisario guerrillas are fighting for the independence of the territory from Morocco, diplomatic sources said.

King Hassan of Morocco's decision last month to end a two-year-old union with Tripoli has freed Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to resume material support to the Polisario.

Mr. Chirac, who was accompanied by External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, had informal talks with King Hassan last month in Morocco, where he was on holiday.

Asked whether Algeria would be seeking a special deal with France on contracts for Algerian gas, Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi told reporters he did not think this would be the case.

French External Trade Minister Michel Noir told the magazine *Actualités* this week that France's imports from Algeria had dropped 38 per cent in the first five months of this year compared with the same period in 1985.

But exports to Algeria had similarly dropped by 20 per cent, he added.

Sudan to allow food relief to south

LONDON (AP) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said in an interview broadcast Saturday that his government is allowing relief agencies to take food to embattled areas if they can get safe passage from the rebels.

In a British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) interview monitored in London, the Sudanese leader also accused the rebel movement, led by Col. John Garang, of using the country's severe drought and famine for political leverage.

Asked if he was willing to compromise on his government's opposition to famine relief going through the rebel-held regions, the prime minister said:

"We have already said to the different relief agencies that the Sudan government will allow them access to take whatever food they can — if they can also get safe passage from the terrorist movement ... which has now concentrated on civil and civilian aims and targets."

North Cyprus government gets confidence vote

NICOSIA (R) — Dervis Eroglu, head of government of breakaway North Cyprus, won a parliamentary vote of confidence in his new rightist coalition Saturday.

Mr. Eroglu was asked to form a new administration on Aug. 20 after his previous, 13-month-old government collapsed in a split over a new plan for the economy.

He dropped the left-wing Republic Turkish Party, which balked at the new policy, and formed his new coalition with the Revival Party, which represents mainland Turkish settlers.

Voting in the 50-seat assembly Saturday was 28 to 19 with one government and two opposition deputies absent.

Media blamed for anti-Arab terrorism in U.S.

By Javid Hassan
Arab News

RIYADH — Americans are better aware of the acts of omission or commission committed by Palestinians than those perpetrated against Arab-Americans by the Jews, according to a recent report of the Baltimore Sun received here. Blaming such acts of anti-Arab terrorism on the U.S. news media, Sun's staff correspondent, John Schidlovsky, quotes an Arab-American as saying: "The media have been extremely influential in disseminating wrong information about the Arab World."

Vandalism against Arab-American property and threats to their lives, says Schidlovsky, have been intensified in the wake of the U.S. raid on Libya and periodic acts of violence in the Middle East. As a result, Arab-Americans, most of whom are of Lebanese, Yemeni, Palestinian or Syrian origin, are being tarred with the same brush and targeted for vindictive attacks.

The Sun's correspondent, quotes several unprovoked and premeditated acts of vandalism

"Relief agencies now are organising a massive lift of relief materials," he said.

"The government has now arranged means and ways of protecting access to the different areas in the south, and at same time, if the rebel movement led by John Garang declares that it will not obstruct the food relief operation we would very much welcome that."

The rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, operating in the largely Christian and animist south of this North African country, oppose the imposition of Islamic Law nationwide and have been fighting for three years.

On Aug. 16 they shot down a civilian aircraft, killing 60 people, and said they had information that the government was using passenger planes to transport military reinforcements. In a BBC interview last week, Col. Garang said the rebels would not hesitate to attack another aircraft if it crossed their territory without authorisation.

The attack has worried the international agencies attempting to help those suffering from famine.

BBC reporter Mike Woodbridge asked Mr. Mahdi if he had any indication the rebels would allow food into government-held towns, as they had insisted food for the towns should go through their areas first.

The prime minister said in reply: "We think that they are now trying to hold the population of the south hostage ... their whole plan now is to keep the civilian population terrorised and to use this as a political means."

He said the rebels knew they had no hope of a military victory. "They are not even attacking military garrisons," the prime minister said.

Mr. Mahdi was asked if, in

discouraging relief agencies from operating through the rebels, the government had also been using food as a weapon.

He said no, and called Sudan "really about the only country south of the Mediterranean where you have a system of government that does not oppress its opponents."

Qadhafi to help end civil war

Meanwhile Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi left Sudan for an undisclosed destination Saturday after a four-day visit during which he pledged to try to help end the country's three-year-old civil war.

Col. Qadhafi said this week he would seek to persuade Col. John Garang to end the southern revolt. He said he would also intercede with Ethiopia, currently Col. Garang's main arms supplier, but it was not immediately clear if Addis Ababa was the Libyan leader's next destination.

The official Sudanese News Agency SUNA said Col. Qadhafi had met southern Sudanese politicians Friday and told them he would ask Col. Garang to lay down his arms and negotiate with Khartoum.

He told them one way to end the war would be to "Arabise" the mainly Christian and animist south. This could be done if southerners learnt to speak Arabic and converted to Islam, he said.

Imposition of Sharia (Islamic Law) by Former President Jaafar Numeiri in 1983 caused deep resentment in the south and helped fuel the armed rebellion.

Col. Qadhafi said Christianity had been introduced to Sudan by colonialists seeking to dominate people through religion.

"In order to liberate themselves, the masses should remove all traces of colonialism,"

Sadeq Al Mahdi

Col. Qadhafi told the press SUNA said. He also said that Libya's "Jamahiriyah" (the masses) system might resolve the southern conflict.

Libya supplied weapons to SPLA before Col. Qadhafi's arrival, but he said he would not support the overthrow of pro-Western Numeiri in an 1985 coup. This was Qadhafi's second visit to S since then.

Idris Al Banna, a member of Sudanese Supreme Council, Col. Qadhafi had pledged to "vital role" in mediating a conflict in the south, which placed an estimated two million people in danger of starvation.

During his visit, Col. Qadhafi urged unity between Libyans and Sudan, saying this was necessary "for the survival of the nation." Sudan has not responded formally to the proposal.

A scheduled conference by Qadhafi at Khartoum University was cancelled at the last minute as 5,000 people sat up for Col. Qadhafi to appear. The Middle East News Agency reported out of Khartoum, Col. Qadhafi had excused him on grounds of "slight health problems." The report did elaborate.

Coup still affects Turkish politics 6 years on

By Paul Bolding
Reuters

ANKARA — The military have long since returned to their barracks, but the coup led by Gen. Kenan Evren six years ago still casts a shadow over Turkish politics.

A civilian government under Prime Minister Turgut Ozal took over from the military government after elections nearly three years ago but there are still restrictions on political activity.

With campaigning under way for 11 parliamentary by-elections on Sept. 28, Mr. Ozal is looking for a vote of confidence in the government.

The parliamentary majority of his conservative Motherland Party is in no danger. But since most of its rivals were excluded from the November 1983 elections, a poor showing would bring pressure for another poll soon, analysts say.

Pre-campaign public opinion polls gave the ruling party at least five of the 11 seats at stake, but it faces a strong challenge from both left and right.

Only three parties were allowed to take part in the 1983 elections, but all existing parties are now allowed to take part.

Other restrictions remain. Pre-coup parties are banned, though they have resurfaced under other names. Their leaders are also still banned from party politics. They can address rallies in support of a party but cannot lead a party or stand for election.

The military said they took power on Sept. 12, 1980, to stem a mounting tide of political violence that had cost more than 5,000 lives, and they used their three years in power to change many facets of public life.

They reformed higher education, restricted trade union activities, closed down all former parties and banned their leaders from party politics for 10 years.

They also banned criticism of the coup and of the actions of the ruling junta. Gen. Evren, chief of staff at the time and now president, said limitations on personal and political freedoms were needed to prevent a return of political chaos.

Despite the restrictions, the rightwing True Path Party says it is organising campaign speeches for former Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel, who was ousted by the coup. His long-time rival and ex-Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit is campaigning on behalf of the small Democratic Left Party.

The restrictions have given Greece a weapon to use in opposing normalisation of ties between Turkey and the European Community (EC).

Turkey faces opposition to full EC membership, but hopes a meeting between Turkish and EC foreign ministers in Brussels on Sept. 16, the first since 1980, will further its integration into Europe.

Since he took over, Mr. Ozal has introduced hard-nosed free market economic thinking to a Turkey whose methods had changed little since the republic was formed in 1923.

He has created the environment

for a big increase in exports, mostly of industrial goods rather than the traditional farm produce, in a way few thought possible before he came to power.

The latest good news was an official projection of a 7.8 per cent economic growth rate in real terms this year, way ahead of Western industrialised countries.

But Mr. Ozal faces many economic challenges if he stays in power until the next scheduled election in 1988.

The balance of payments and budget deficits remain high and inflation, now about stable at 38 per cent, brings repeated complaints from the public.

With total foreign debts of \$25 billion and a current account deficit of \$922 million in the first five months of this year — triple that for the same 1985 period — the government needs to manage the external economy carefully to avoid worrying international bankers.

Banks so far have been happy to lend to Turkey, especially the World Bank whose extensive assistance with loans in the last two years has helped meet debt-servicing commitments.

Domestically, Central Bank Governor Yavuz Caneli said this month that the level of cash in circulation, which promotes inflation, had reached a dangerous level because of spending by local authorities and had to be brought down.

If Mr. Ozal fails to bring price rises down to 25 per cent by the end of 1986, it will be the third successive year that the same target has been missed.

He has created the environment

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17:20 Children's programmes and cartoons
18:10 Fairy Tales Theatre
19:00 News Summary 19:30 Land of Song 19:45 Letter from America 19:50 Newsweek 19:55 Jazz for the Askins 19:58 World News 19:59 24 Hours
20:00 News Summary 19:30 From Our Own Correspondent 19:59 Waveguide 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 World News 11:16 World News 11:17
21:00 Tomorrow's programme
22:00 Local varieties programme
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Close down

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 L'ecole des Fams
18:30 Catherine
19:00 News in French
19:15 Varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Charlie and Company
21:10 The Four Horsemen
21:30 News in English
22:20 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
at party on 96.60 KHz. SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Pop Session
11:00 News in English
11:00 In Concert
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Cont.
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session Cont.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:15 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Listener's Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsweek
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Cont.
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Cont.
23:00 News Summary
23:05 News Headline
24:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1333 KHz.

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 A Decade of Hits
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial Review 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Land of Song 08:45 Letter from America 08:50 Newsweek 08:55 Jazz for the Askins 08:58 World News 08:59 24 Hours
09:00 News Summary 08:30 From Our Own Correspondent 08:59 Waveguide 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 World News 11:16 World News 11:17
12:00 Tomorrow's programme
12:00 Local varieties programme
13:00 News in Arabic
13:10 Close down

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260, KHz: 7200, 9565, 1174, 11925 & 15210

07:00 News. Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. Round Sunday Morning at 9:10, 10:00 News 10:10 News Horizons and New Products 10:30 Music USA 10:30 News 10:30 Encounter 10:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Choice 01:30 Financial Review 01:45 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS
* An exhibition of paintings of Amman, Tunisia and Jerusalem by Frank Hallam Day at the Architectural Gallery at Riyadh Centre.

* An exhibition entitled "La uode, les modes, la rue" at the French Cultural Centre (until Sept. 20).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre Tel. 643271
American Centre Library Tel. 641520
British Council Tel. 6361478
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009
Goethe Institute Tel. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195
Haramia Youth City Tel. 6671816
J.W.M.C.A. Tel. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 13th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Crus). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Crus). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

PRAYER TIMES
04:55 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:50 Dhuhr
18:43 Maghrib
20:00 Isha

dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 662240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Palmyra Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Riyadh Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luwibdeh, Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hasebi, Tel. 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906.
Anglican Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677334.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.
Baptist Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 669974.

PRAYER TIMES

04:55 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:50 Dhuhr
18:43 Maghrib
20:00 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

01:30 Bucharest (RO)
01:45 Athens (GR)
01:50 Beirut (LB)
02:00 Kuwait (KU)
02:05 Cairo (EG)
02:10 Jeddah (SA)
02:15 Doha, Bahrain (QA)
02:20 Abu Dhabi (UAE)
02:25 Baghdad (IQ)
02:30 Cairo (EG)
02:35 Kuwait (KU)
02:40 Tripoli (LB)
02:45 Riyadh, Doha (SA)
02:50 Brunei (BN)
02:55 London (UK)
03:00 Cairo, Agaba (EG)
18:05 New York, Amsterdam, Frankfurt (RU)
18:10 Athens (GR)
18:15 London (UK)
18:20 Kuwait (KU)
18:25 Paris, Brussels (FR)
18:30 Madrid, Geneva (FR)
18:35 Frankfurt (DE)
18:40 Paris, Frankfurt (DE)
18:45 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vietnam, Rome (RU)
21:50 London (BA)
01:25 Baghdad (IA)

DEPARTURES

01:30 Bucharest (RO)
01:45 Athens (GR)
01:50 Beirut (LB)
02:00 Kuwait (KU)
02:05 Cairo (EG)
02:10 Jeddah (SA)
02:15 Doha, Bahrain (QA)
02:20 Abu Dhabi (UAE)
02:25 Baghdad (IQ)
02:30 Cairo (EG)
02:35 Kuwait (KU)
02:40 Tripoli (LB)
02:45 Riyadh, Doha (SA)
02:50 Brunei (BN)
02:55 London (UK)
03:00 Cairo, Agaba (EG)
18:05 New York, Amsterdam, Frankfurt (RU)
18:10 Athens (GR)
18:15 London (UK)
18:20 Kuwait (KU)
18:25 Paris, Brussels (FR)
18:30 Madrid, Geneva (FR)
18:35 Frankfurt (DE)
18:40 Paris, Frankfurt (DE)
18:45 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vietnam, Rome (RU)
21:50 London (BA)
01:25 Baghdad (IA)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:
— Bagdad
— Al Kindi

Amn Kavar and Sons Company, with its new offices in Shmeisani, at your service, tel. 603703/15.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Thursday rates
Local teller rates in JLD
Belgian franc 79.1/ 80.9
Dutch guilder 147.1/ 148.6
French franc 50.8/ 51.2
Italian lire 23.8/ 24.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 220.3/ 222.6
Swedish crown 48.9/ 49.2
Swiss franc 203/ 207.1
U.K. sterling pound 505.9/ 510.9
U.S. dollar 342.5/ 345
W. German mark 166.1/ 167.7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be hot, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Amman 20/35
Agaba 18/37
Deserts 19/31
Jordan Valley 24/36
Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 35, Agaba 36, Hamdud 37 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman government 891228
Amman civil defence 198, 199
Civil Defence 104, 771293, 77131
Civil Defence Quesneville 770733
Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306
Ambulance 193, 775101
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 778303
Blood bank 661111
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 622090-3
Police rescue 192, 62111, 637777
Police headquarters 639141
Traffic police 662091
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881
Municipal water complaints 771258
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53303060

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn. 644241/2
Jabel Amman Maternity 642362
Malfeh, J. Amman 626140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171/4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845/63
Al-Mawardi Hospital 667227/7
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6
Islamic, Al-Muhajirin 777101/3
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Army, Marja 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50
Amal Hospital 674135

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Fawzi N

NEWS IN BRIEF

Delegates thank King, Regent

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants at the 20th international congress on administrative sciences, which concluded its works last week, Saturday sent a cable of appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein and another to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, thanking them for their contributions to the congress. Another cable of thanks was sent to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai in which the participants expressed their satisfaction and gratitude to the government for the services extended to the participants during the congress.

Masri receives envoys' credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on Saturday received copies of the credentials of the newly-appointed Bulgarian and Senegalese ambassadors to Jordan Yantcho Demirev and Abdullah Dayoun respectively.

Kayed bans foreign artists, troupes

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed has issued a decision banning foreign artists and troupes from being brought into the country for performances unless it is absolutely necessary. The decision aims to encourage the local artistic movement and to give them support at a time when Jordanian artists are facing competition from foreign artists, the decision said.

Dakhqan meets Somali minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan and the Somali Minister of Agriculture on Saturday discussed agricultural relations between Jordan and Somalia. The Somali minister took part in the 41st meetings of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) which concluded here on Tuesday.

Brunei minister due Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — The minister of health and education in Brunei is due here on Tuesday for a visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian government. During the visit, the minister will hold talks with Jordanian officials on bolstering and strengthening bilateral cooperation between Jordan and Brunei in education and health fields.

U.S. agricultural expert arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. David Yeomans has arrived in Jordan from the U.S. to assume his post as head of a U.S. team of experts for the agricultural services project in the Jordan Valley area. The project is being implemented in cooperation between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Ministry of Agriculture under a cooperation agreement signed between them in 1981.

Algerian education team begin visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Algerian Higher Education Ministry arrived in Amman on Saturday for a several day visit to Jordan during which they will hold talks with a number of University of Jordan officials on bilateral cooperation between the two universities. The talks will focus on cooperation in building specialised training courses on teaching Arabic as well as accepting Algerian students for higher studies at the University of Jordan.

Ministry to attend symposium on locusts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture will take part in an international symposium on combating locusts which is to be organised by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on Sept. 21 in Switzerland. The ministry will be represented at the meeting by Mr. Mazen Khasawneh, director of the agricultural department in the Jordan Valley region. Mr. Khasawneh said that representatives of countries in Africa and Asia will take part in two-week meeting.

Amman to host Arab conference on rehabilitating the deaf

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab conference on the rehabilitation of the deaf will open in Amman on Oct. 5 under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the conference's chairman Dr. Hassan Badran announced here Saturday. He said that the biennial conference, which is to be attended by 12 Arab countries, will review working papers dealing with means and objectives of rehabilitating deaf people and services which should be available for those who cannot hear. These working papers, he said, were prepared by the Ministries of Education and Social Development, the Royal Medical Services, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

Dr. Badran said that the topics to be discussed at the conference will be directed towards providing the best means for making deaf people useful members of society. The week-long conference will discuss such subjects as the condition of the deaf child, the rights of deaf children, education and training which should be available to them at the primary stage in school and later at the secondary and university levels. Dr. Badran added.

He said that the participants will also direct their attention to preparing specialised television programmes for the benefit of deaf children in the Arab World. Holding the conference in Amman will benefit all institutions and societies which care for the deaf in the Kingdom and will offer specialists and experts the chance to exchange expertise and ideas in the process of rehabilitating deaf children, Dr. Badran said.

The week-long conference will be attended by delegates from Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Oman, Tunisia, Kuwait and Jordan in addition to representatives from a host of Arab and international organisations concerned with social development and care of the deaf. Dr. Badran said. He said that the conference is being organised by the Damascus-based Arab Union of Organisations which care for the deaf in Arab countries.

According to Dr. Badran, there are five centres in Jordan which care for the deaf. Two of these centres, one of which is in Amman and the other in Irbid, are run by the Ministry of Social Development. The other centres are those of the Queen Alia Society for the Deaf, the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt and a centre for the care of deaf children in Zarqa. These centres, he said, are presently caring for a total of 400 deaf children.

Muasher issues defence order on egg marketing society

AMMAN (Petra) — In a bid to reorganise the ailing egg production sector, a defence order was issued on Saturday committing the Jordanian Society for Producing and Marketing Eggs (JSPME) to cover the local market's demand for fresh eggs through the society's accredited egg dealers.

The defence order, which was issued by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher, said that the society should sell its eggs through its agents and within the government's fixed price for the commodity. The order, to take effect as of Sept. 15, bans the direct marketing of eggs from producers to consumers and instructs all egg farmers to sell their produce through the JSPME.

Handling an annual production of 550 million eggs, the society is currently facing a severe financial and marketing problem resulting from its estimated JD 1.6 million losses until June 1986. In an effort

to reorganise the sector, the government raised the society's ceiling for financial facilities from JD 750,000 to JD 1.5 million to allow the society to settle its outstanding debts to a number of egg farmers. The order also instructed the society to sell eggs under JSPME's stamps to prevent farmers side-stepping the society's authority and marketing their eggs under forged stamps.

The society, which was established in 1980 to govern and implement all marketing policies related to the egg production sector, is responsible for 136 egg farmers. It also sells the eggs it receives from producers through authorised agents and dealers.

Dr. Muasher's defence order also instructed accredited agents to give invoices and receipts to supermarkets detailing the amount of eggs, the price and weight to enable supply inspectors to control the society's marketing.

ARC signs \$110,000 contract for consultancy services

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) on Saturday signed a \$110,000 contract with Abu Ghazala and Partners company for consultancy services to regulate the corporation's financial situation in accordance with World Bank requirements.

Under the agreement, the company undertakes to regulate the corporation's financial system and accounts and prepare training programmes for the implementation of the new regulations by the corporation's employees. The contract, according to the

Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which reported the signing covers a period of 13 months and aims to improve the work efficiency on a commercial basis compatible with World Bank standards.

The contract was signed by Mr. Mardi Qatameen the corporation's director general and by Taher Asaf, the consultancy firm's director. The signing was attended by Mr. Munther Hammoudeh, the company's regional director in Jordan.

The corporation has recently obtained a World Bank loan for the financing of a railway renovation project.

WAJ ups its yearly budget for potable water supplies

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) envisages spending a total of JD 52 million by the end of 1986 on schemes to develop the country's potable water supply networks and this figure is higher than the authority's 1985 allocation for water projects which totalled JD 39 million, WAJ Director General Mohammed Saleh Al Keilani said on Saturday.

In his address to the opening session of a regional workshop on managing and evaluating water projects, Mr. Keilani said water in the Kingdom is a "scarce commodity" which needs to be managed with utmost care. The workshop, which is organised by WAJ in cooperation with the World Bank's Institute for Economic Development and the World Health Organisation's (WHO) centre for environmental development, aims at introducing participants to up-to-date techniques used in planning for water projects and means of minimising the operational costs of these projects.

Hindawi tours municipalities

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Governor Ahmad Hindawi on Saturday stressed the government's interest in supporting local administration projects to improve services for citizens. He was speaking during a tour of the municipalities of Sweilhe, Jubelha and Shafa Badran.

The governor stressed the importance of improving

organisational awareness in municipal and rural councils to further the process of implementing existing regulations.

During his tour, Mr. Hindawi urged municipal mayors to work on beautifying their areas and promised to follow up on their demands with the government and the concerned authorities.

Hamzeh addresses meeting in Acapulco

ACAPULCO (Petra) — An international health conference meeting here has called on global decision makers to coordinate their efforts with the general public in implementing the World Health Organisation's (WHO) objective of "health for all by the year 2000".

During its meeting here, the Council of International Organisations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) called member countries to distribute medical personnel throughout their countries' rural and urban areas, to provide basic health care to all citizens and to stop the wastage of funds on building luxurious health projects.

Also addressing the meeting was Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh who is current chairman of the WHO's 39th session. In his speech, Dr. Hamzeh reviewed Jordan's projects for setting up health centres and he added that health centres in some of the Kingdom's rural areas have exceeded the number of similar centres in and around the capital.

Work under way on new crossroads

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Public Works is currently constructing a new road linking the governorates of Irbid, Mafrq and Zarqa by an intersection to regulate traffic towards Zarqa, Mafrq, Jerash and Yarmouk University. Ministry sources told the Jordan Times that work on the project is expected to be completed within six months.

Senator Talhouni calls on EC to adopt a firm, decisive stand on Palestine question

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer
with combined agency dispatches

VIENNA — Upper House of Parliament (Senate) member Bahjat Al Talhouni on Saturday urged the European Community (EC) to take a firm stand towards executing all Security Council resolutions on the Middle East conflict.



Bahjat Al Talhouni

"European credibility is contingent on the ability to adopt a firm and decisive stance on the Palestine question, the region's conflict, resolutions of the 1982 Arab summit in Fez and on the international peace conference on the Middle East problem," said Mr. Talhouni in his address to a meeting of Euro-Arab parliamentarians in Vienna.

European parliamentarians are urged to adopt a plan which is capable of "achieving peaceful results to the area's problems and of realising international security," said Mr. Talhouni, who is head of Jordan's parliamentary team to the conference.

Referring to the recent acts of international aggression, Senator Talhouni reaffirmed Jordan's rejection of all kinds of terrorism and reiterated the Arab World's collective denunciation of terrorism as endorsed in the 1985 extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca.

Senator Talhouni called on all Arab, Islamic and world nations to increase their efforts to put an end to the nearly six-year-old Iran-Iraq war on the basis of a comprehensive settlement which guarantees both countries total independence and non-interference in each others' internal affairs.

Jordan, he said, hails brotherly Iraq for its response to all peaceful attempts and to U.N. Security Council resolutions for putting an end to the Gulf war, and urges Iraq to respond to calls made by Islamic, international and Non-Aligned Movement to halt the war.

Addressing more than 100 parliamentarians from 13 European and nine Arab states, Senator Talhouni expressed hope that Iraq would respond to Iraq's Aug. 2 appeal to end the protracted war.

Mr. Talhouni briefed the meeting, held at the former Hofburg Imperial Palace in the Austrian capital, on Jordan's efforts towards achieving a just and durable solution to the Middle

East conflict based on all U.N. Security Council resolutions and on the 1982 Arab plan for peace which was endorsed by the Fez summit. "Jordan considers the Fez resolutions as a sound basis on which any peace effort should be based," Senator Talhouni continued.

The senator went on to talk about the Israeli aggression on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as Lebanon and praised the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples acts of resistance against Israeli measures. The only solution for Lebanon to regain its total independence and legitimacy is the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon without conditions and in accordance with U.N. Security Council resolutions, he continued.

Mr. Talhouni said that the Middle East's instability is to be blamed on the Israeli occupation which is oppressing the region's people in general and the Palestinian people in particular. He also said that Jordan has been continuing its efforts since 1967 to achieve a just and durable solution to Palestine issue.

Mr. Talhouni also praised the Euro-Arab parliamentary meetings and noted the importance of the Euro-Arab dialogue.

Lower House of Parliament member Musa Abu Alragheb also delivered a speech on behalf of the Jordanian delegation in which he reviewed the impact of the decline in world oil prices on the region and internationally.

He said that fluctuations in oil price were commanding keen interest all over the world due to the immediate impact on economic activity. Mr. Abu Alragheb said there was a need to reach appropriate solutions to help governments and people through the current crisis.

He said institutions in European countries have benefited from the decline in oil prices and have directed the funds to pay for imports while maintaining their export prices to

oil producing as well as non-oil producing countries, thus reaping double benefits.

He urged European countries to reconsider their export policies and high interest rates on loans to Third World countries as well as rescheduling debt repayments in "a spirit of cooperation and moderation."

He called on European states to lift restrictions on Third World exports to Europe saying that European states are capable of playing a serious role in restoring stability to the Middle East.

Austrian foreign minister reiterates call for international conference

Also on Saturday Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowsch called for a greater European role in solving the Middle East crisis, saying security in both regions was closely linked. Addressing the Euro-Arab parliamentarians, he ruled out any settlement without recognition of the Palestinian people's right to a homeland.

Mr. Jankowsch also condemned all forms of terrorism and appealed for international anti-terrorist cooperation.

He restated Austria's support for an international Middle East peace conference based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. The resolution, which followed the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, proposes trading peace for land occupied by Israel during the conflict.

Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha on Friday appealed to European states to recognise the right of the Palestinians to an independent state. This would be the first step in a European initiative in the Middle East, he added.

International physicians traverse globe to warn of nuclear dangers

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Two visiting members of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) have warned of the inherent dangers in the nuclear arms race and they called on world physicians to work towards the total elimination of both the military and industrial application of nuclear power.

On a three day visit to Jordan, Dr. Robert Livingston and Dr. Lars Engstedt lectured on various issues related to nuclear war. They are on a one month tour of the Middle East as part of the IPPNW's year of global outreach. IPPNW took a renewed interest in spreading nuclear awareness after winning the Nobel Prize in 1985. The objective of this tour, which is also being conducted in all other continents, is to spread knowledge and to communicate to leaders that, regardless of ideology, "we, as physicians, have a medical concern for human life and there has to be a change in attitudes and priorities from one of confrontation to one of cooperation," said Dr. Livingston.

IPPNW is a network of individual doctors in both the east and west blocs and the 160,000 members in the organisation regard nuclear weapons, not politics, as the enemy. "A small percentage of the total nuclear arsenal can cause irreparable damage," said Dr. Livingston. He and Dr. Engstedt went on to describe the aftermath of a nuclear bomb going off whether in a war situation or by accident.

forests would be destroyed as a result of the temperature and rainfall changes and fires caused by the explosion would blaze unchecked and spread over vast areas.

If human and animal life is not wiped out as a result of the actual explosion, radiation and fall-out would kill them slowly and painfully. The incidence of leukemia in Japanese people who survived the 1945 drop of bomb on Nagasaki and Hiroshima was 20 times higher than in other Japanese for the following six to seven years. The fall-out also affected a large number of unborn Japanese children who suffered brain damage. Other effects of radiation include severe diarrhoea, infections and bleeding since radioactivity makes the biological system more vulnerable to disruption by other pollutants and stress.

The IPPNW is campaigning for the elimination of using all forms of nuclear energy, regardless of the purpose. The physicians advocate a total freeze of all kinds of nuclear research and testing prior to adopting a global strategy to gradually eliminate the international nuclear industry.

Nuclear weapons are one million times more destructive than conventional weapons. The estimated 5,000 warheads in the five nuclear producing countries can kill 58 billion people destroying everything on earth. Both Dr. Livingston and Dr. Engstedt believe nuclear war

cannot be contained nor won. "It's a lose, lose situation," they said. "We must work as doctors together against nuclear war."

Dr. Engstedt. Any country with a civil nuclear programme could build a rudimentary nuclear weapon if it so pleased. However, the doctor stressed that there must be a modification in attitude. In lectures given at the King Hussein Medical Centre, the Jordan Medical Association, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, the doctors spoke of the dangers of nuclear war and discussed what could be done. All in all, 670 interested individuals attended the lecture series.

One of the main concerns expressed by Jordanian doctors during the sessions was that Israel might use its nuclear capability as a deterrent against Arab states.

Nuclear freeze

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Spreading awareness

The IPPNW doctors hope that religious leaders and schools, community colleges and universities will disseminate information about the dangers of nuclear weapons to their communities.

Both physicians have found their trip to the region to be exceedingly useful and Dr. Livingston said he now feels attachment, affection, concern, and a sense of participation with the doctors here. The doctors will also be visiting Egypt, Syria, Kuwait, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia as part of their Middle East tour.

FOR RENT OR SALE

Newly-constructed luxury 2/3 master bedroom apts in Shmeisani. Consisting of large living, dining room, T.V. room, fully-equipped kitchen, servant's room, telephone, central antenna, closets, garage, water reservoir, insulated walls, marble floors and separate central heating suitable for company executives and embassy top employees.

For enquiries telephone 667659 from 9-12 and from 4-6 p.m.

Egypt expects Israel to honour Peres' agreements

(Continued from page 1)

later, prescribed Palestinian "autonomy" in the Israeli-occupied territories as a step to Palestinian participation in determination of their future.

In his comments to MENA, however, Mr. Bassiouni dismissed the idea as impractical. "We (Egypt and Israel) have not been able to reach an understanding on the subject of self-rule," Mr. Bassiouni said. "We are now negotiating other topics."

In Israel, night-wing leaders seemed to jeopardise chances that Middle East peace talks would gain quick momentum after the Israeli-Egyptian summit by saying they would oppose efforts to convene an international peace conference.

Cabinet Minister Moshe Arens of the Likud bloc said his party objected because the conference could include the Soviet Union which has no ties with Israel. "In Israel there is no agreement for this and I don't think we'll see such a conference," Mr. Arens told Israel Radio.

Dan Meridor, a Likud parliament member with close ties to Mr. Shamir, called the idea dangerous and "almost suicidal" because it could expose Israel to tough pressures to relinquish the occupied territories.

Mr. Peres' Labour Party allies also acknowledged that progress made in Alexandria may not last beyond next month when Mr. Shamir exchanges jobs with Mr. Peres.

"There is a definite question mark on all of this because of the rotation. I won't deny that I see a danger that this atmosphere will not be maintained," parliament member Eban told the radio.

Mr. Eban, who attended the summit as chairman of parliament's foreign affairs committee, said Israel had never made peace with an Arab country

without outside assistance. "We will not get a negotiation with the Arab states, and we have never achieved a negotiation, without some kind of third party present. The history of Israel proves that there isn't any such thing as a negotiation between us and an Arab state alone."

"I much prefer peace with a price to the idea of no price and no peace," he said.

The radio also carried an announcement by Mr. Shamir's Herut movement of the Likud which said it would try to block Mr. Peres' agreement with Mr. Mubarak to appoint a committee that would arrange an international conference.

Mr. Eban compared a prospective Soviet role to the mediation by the United States between Israel and Egypt that produced the 1979 treaty.

"Can we reach such a situation ever with Syria without the Soviet Union. I doubt it. That's why we need the Soviet factor," Mr. Eban said.

Mr. Eban added that since an Israeli-Soviet meeting broke up in Helsinki, Finland, last month, they have maintained contacts via their embassies in Washington. He did not elaborate.

Likud leaders also based their objections to a peace conference on grounds that such a wide forum could deter face-to-face contacts between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Peres has said that the international forum would take place alongside direct Israeli-Jordanian talks.

Mr. Meridor said that seemed unrealistic. "It is naive to think that all the Arab countries and the Soviets will just sit and let Israel and Jordan make decisions," he said.

Mr. Peres said Friday he would seek U.S. help to "try and mold the next stage of the peace

process" when he meets officials of President Ronald Reagan's administration in Washington this week. "The United States has played a most important role in the agreements reached until now... the dialogue between us is essential to the continuation of the process," Mr. Peres said.

The radio said Israel's embassy in Washington also sought to arrange a meeting between Mr. Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, but the report did not elaborate.

Mr. Peres himself said on returning from Alexandria Israeli governments had accepted the idea of an international conference ever since 1973 and he had a clear mandate from parliament to pursue the idea.

Aides said the Labour leader might try to force an election on the issue next year if Mr. Shamir, who strongly opposes any "territorial compromise," backed out of the preparatory committee agreed by Mr. Peres and Mr. Mubarak.

While Israelis argued over the summit's outcome, the Palestinian press was unanimous in condemning the result.

The biggest selling East Jerusalem daily Al Quds said the Peres-Mubarak joint communiqué was "empty of any new element that would give peace a push forward or make 1987 a year of peace."

It noted that the two sides still differed on who should represent the Palestinian people and Israel still refused to recognise Palestinian rights to self-determination.

The As Shaab newspaper, which supports the left wing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), headlined its front page "Alexandria summit fails."

Both Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres told U.S. television after

their summit that they were confident of quickly solving remaining problems between them.

Appearing separately on ABC network within hours of ending their two-day talks, President Mubarak and Mr. Peres said the chances of progress on peace seemed good.

Both said the remaining problem was representation of the Palestinians in a joint delegation with Jordan on an international peace commission. Mr. Mubarak said he believed this could be solved by the end of 1986 and Mr. Peres commented: "We came extremely close and I'm sure that in another few hours we could reach agreement."

Mr. Peres said the PLO itself was not the issue. "Where we find it difficult is to define the exact relations between the Jordanians and the Palestinians acceptable to us and to Egypt."

Mr. Mubarak hailed the "very good understandings" achieved at the summit but said a problem was the PLO's failure to recognise U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 which acknowledge Israel's right to exist and its obligation to withdraw from occupied territories.

"We are trying with the PLO, we are discussing with King Hussein, we are trying to find a good formula for the recognition of the two resolutions," Mr. Mubarak said.

"As soon as we reach this (formula), in this way I hope — and I am very optimistic of this — we may start the peace negotiations in the coming year," he said.

Mr. Peres gave an upbeat account of the meeting in Egypt. "We settled the Tabu issue, we have reached a working relationship on the West Bank and Gaza," he said.

"I feel the road (to peace) is more open than ever before," he said.

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Sunday's Economic Pulse

Talks on food security changed nothing

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

WE EAGERLY watched the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council held in Amman last week at the level of ministers of finance, national economy and agriculture. One cannot help asking about the real outcome of this high-level and well-prepared meeting, at least as far as Arab food security is concerned, it being the main theme of this session.

Without waiting to conclude this article, I have to state with sorrow that the meetings did not result in any tangible achievement. The case for Arab food security will stay as it was. No breakthrough was accomplished, and Arab food security will continue to deteriorate. Real progress takes more than beautiful Arabic prose; it takes a political decision which we were not even close to making it, let alone the will to implement it.

Those who attended the meetings, listened to the

discussions and deliberations and read the final decisions and recommendations could not find anything worth respect and analysis except for two phenomena. The first is the voice of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who represented the living conscience of the Arab Nation. He analysed the problem, presented solutions and sought to start a momentum in the right direction. Unfortunately, he could not breathe life into a body afflicted by brain death. The second phenomenon was the voice of the Sudanese minister who represented the poorest Arab country. Yet his was the strongest voice, due to the popular mandate behind him which gave his government a real legitimacy, badly lacking in the Arab World.

Beyond the voices of Prince Hassan and the Sudanese finance minister, the bulk of the efforts

were towards pulling the ropes in opposite directions, and ensuring that the draft decisions presented by the experts were emptied of their real content. Decisions, as taken, managed to maintain the beauty of structure without even implying any commitment in funds or action of any kind.

Some elaboration may be in order. Let us go back to the so called decisions. They can be classified into three parts: The first part starts with expressions like "the appeal to the Arab states to..." (just what it means when the highest-ranking officials in the Arab World appeal to themselves?) The second part are decisions starting with words like "the council took note that..." and the third part represents decisions starting with assurances like: "The council affirms the importance of..." Among things the Arab officials said were

extremely important: The agricultural sector, the agricultural priority, the national collective development concept, (the concept itself unidentified), the choice of projects based on their relative advantage (no projects were chosen anyway), doing all that is possible to rationalise consumption, (instruments and policies not dealt with), the necessity of promoting inter-Arab trade (we don't know yet what or who is blocking such trade and the application of the appropriate pricing policies (appropriate being everybody's judgement).

The council did not neglect to call for coordination among Arab joint institutions, developing of the human factor of production, attention to fisheries wealth, cooperation in the struggle against desertification, and developing of water resources, etc. but no

specific action was adopted or mentioned.

Finally when, the conferees were asked to look into a set of practical decisions recommended by a group of Arab experts from the Arab Thought Forum, they did not fail to approve them, but only after introducing certain changes to nullify the real contents:

The recommendation to establish a joint Arab company for agricultural barter trade was changed to the establishment of various Arab companies in those Arab states that choose to do so. The marketing of \$100 million worth of agricultural surplus products of the occupied territories in Arab markets through Jordan every year was changed to the vague opening up of Arab markets in accordance with the Arab boycott of Israeli laws and trying (later) to find the

necessary mechanism for this purpose. The ambitious Sudanese programme was changed from the specifics to the generalities, and finally a recommendation to set up an Arab wheat board was aborted lest it may mean the creation of yet another Arab joint entity with its own budget.

Something is deadly wrong in joint Arab action. Perhaps it is our high expectations. We may have forgotten that this session of the Arab Economic and Social Council was the 41st, which means that it was preceded by 40 other sessions, resulting in general decisions which remained on paper. We may have to conclude that our problem is basically political in nature. Before the political problem is solved we should not expect much from the economists, or socialists or for that matter from ministers of finance and agriculture.

Much ado about nothing

IN THE kaleidoscope of reactions that the Peres-Mubarak summit has drawn over the past two days, none was more succinct than a sentence a "top Egyptian commentator" volunteered yesterday. This commentator, who wanted his name withheld, said privately to an international news agency that "nobody expected much to come out of the summit, so it lived up to expectations."

"Egypt and Israel were already committed to Middle East peace and to talk to each other." What is new in all of that?

What is new in all of this? Indeed, what is new? Peres was anxious to meet Mubarak before handing over power to his coalition partner Yitzhak Shamir next month. He gave away practically nothing to the Egyptians, but stood to gain a lot in personal prestige with the Israelis. The evidence for this is in the joint declaration of the summit that 1987 the "year of negotiations for peace," without agreeing on much else.

The Egyptians, for their part, had formal, albeit cold, peace with the Israelis.

Besides agreeing to holding the summit, they would upgrade Mohammed Bassoumi's status in Tel Aviv to the rank of ambassador, in return for the accord on Taba. The U.S. would thus reward its labour and feel happy with the latest "positive" development between its two friends in the Middle East.

Back to essentials, and one finds nothing in the way of solid progress. The Israeli-Egyptian statement contained no agreement and said nothing about PLO participation in the peace process; nothing about Palestinian self-determination; nothing about Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories; and no pledges whatsoever from Peres regarding the status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Even the verbal agreement on the international conference was qualified, and promised to go no further than Oct. 14, when the Labour-Likud rotation is supposed to take place.

In all, then, it was nothing new. The Alexandria summit may have well served Israeli purposes, especially those of Shimon Peres. But no pan-Arab cause was served well there. Further talk about it becomes much ado about nothing.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Egypt won nothing

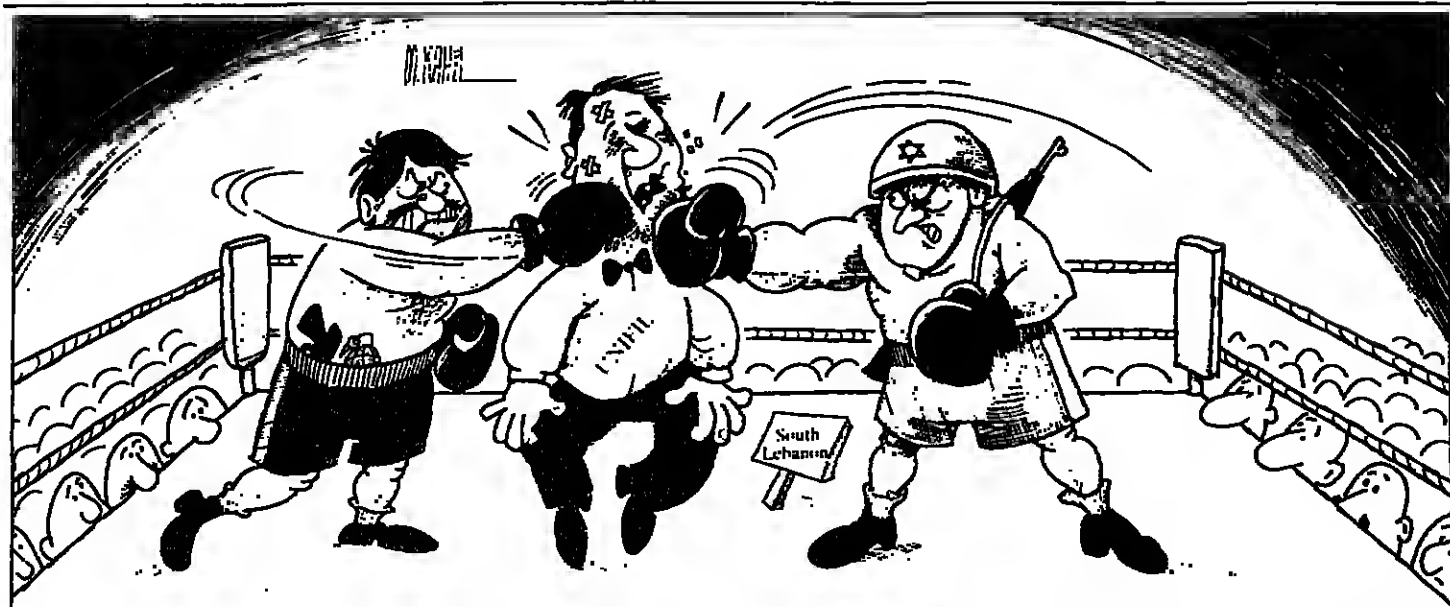
IT IS only frank to say that we were totally surprised at the Egyptian president's statement, quoted by Al Ahram newspaper of Cairo, that it was not reasonable to demand from Israel alone to exert efforts for peace. Al Ahram interpreted the statement as an obvious reference to the freezing of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of 1985 and Arab countries' rejection of the Camp David agreement. This is a strange statement, and it can only help to absolve Israel from its aggression and its intransigence in responding to peace bids. It is true that the Arabs have rejected the Camp David agreement but that was because they do not want partial solutions that fail to achieve a comprehensive peace and end the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Arabs have put forward a peace plan at their summit meeting in Fez, and can never accept partial solutions as advocated by the Camp David accord. It is regrettable to hear the president's statement which we consider as an encouragement to Shimon Peres to take an adamant stand over the rights of the Palestinian people. It is also to be noticed that the final communique after the Alexandria summit contained no reference to an international conference, but Peres said in a press statement later that such conference should be prepared for through a special committee naming the participants, and only if certain conditions were met. This is clearly a reference to Israel's demand that the Soviet Union should allow Jews to emigrate and that no PLO member should be present as a pre-requisite for any international parity. It is clear that Egypt has won nothing from the Alexandria summit and Israel has gone away satisfied that all its demands were met.

Al Dustour: Meaningless, empty words

IT IS clear that Shimon Peres has got what he wanted out of the summit meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak after waiting two long years but it is doubtful that anything at all has been achieved for the restoration of peace and security in the Middle East. For the Egyptians there were no gains at all and the Taba arbitration agreement will be put to the test in 18 months from now. The summit and its results proved once again that Israel will never move one inch from its present position and will never accept the idea of establishing a just and durable peace. Israel is encouraged in this position by the prevailing weak Arab situation and the absence of a joint Arab stand. How can we believe that Israel is concerned about peace in the region when its warplanes were sent out to raid Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon during the summit talks in Alexandria? How can the Arabs believe that Israel has good intentions when they continue to see their land occupied and the rights of the Palestinian people ignored. We are certain that Peres' statements in Alexandria about peace are no more than empty phrases meant to mislead world public opinion. But we are also certain that Israel is pursuing this aggressive position in view of the prevailing weak Arab Nation and the continued differences that plague Arab countries.

Sawt Al Shaab: Words that lack substance

TALKING ABOUT peace is something and working to achieve peace is something else. Israel is wrong to believe that peace can be achieved with total disregard to the rights of the Arab people. The Alexandria summit between Peres and Mubarak was no more than a propaganda show intended to present the Camp David agreements in a new image and to revive the idea of partial solutions that can never serve the objectives of peace because the Camp David accord consecrates partial solutions and direct negotiations. Avoiding mentioning an international conference in the final statement issued at the end of the Alexandria summit is a clear indication of Israel's total disregard to Arab rights and insistence that direct negotiations form the only basis for solving disputes among different nations. The statement's call for making 1987 a year for peace negotiations has no substance at all as long as Israel continues to reject an international conference to achieve peace. Jordan, as a concerned party in the Middle East conflict, cannot but reject all Israel's ideas and insist on an international conference where all other concerned parties can be represented. The Alexandria meeting achieved no result and only consecrated Israel's intransigence and insistence on maintaining its occupation of Arab land.



Abrogation of Libyan-Moroccan treaty — blow to Qadhafi's dreams of unity

By Robert H. Reid
The Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt — By abrogating his treaty of union with Libya, King Hassan II of Morocco joins a long list of Arab leaders who have rebuffed Muammar Qadhafi's dream of pan-Arab unity.

King Hassan announced that he was scrapping the 1984 treaty of federation because of criticism levelled by Qadhafi and Syrian President Hafez Assad of his July meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Since taking power in a 1969 military coup, Qadhafi has offered union to a series of Arab states to promote his dream of an Arab Nation from the Atlantic to the Gulf.

Several fellow Arab leaders have accepted the offer, only to reject it later as differences arose over Qadhafi's style and philosophy. Rejection has often been followed by deepening bitterness, and in the case of Egypt, open war.

Qadhafi considers himself the heir to the late Egyptian President Jamal Abdul Nasser's doctrine of Arab unity, which fired Arab nationalism in the 1950s and 1960s over centuries of foreign domination by the Turks, the French, the Italians and the British.

Within three months after deposing King Idris in a military coup, Qadhafi joined the leaders

of Sudan and Egypt in proclaiming the Tripoli charter, establishing a "revolutionary alliance" to pave the way for unity.

Sudan, its attention diverted by an abortive Communist coup, dropped out of the unity pact two years later. But on Oct. 4, 1971 Libya, Syria and Egypt declared the "federation of Arab Republics" with Cairo as its capital.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was to be the federation president, with Qadhafi as vice president and commander of the joint armed forces.

The federation came into being — on paper — on Jan. 1972, but with little real power.

Straits soon developed, and Syria gradually lost interest. Qadhafi, at the time anti-Soviet, was outraged by Sadat's May 1971 treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union.

Still, both Egypt and Libya seemed anxious to continue unity efforts, and in August 1972, Qadhafi and Sadat unveiled plans for gradual union of their two countries.

Soon afterward, however, Qadhafi launched his "cultural revolution" to cleanse Libya of what he considered "Western, un-Islamic decadence."

Qadhafi railed against Egypt's free-wheeling, westernised lifestyle and called for a "people's revolution" to end corruption here. In July 1973, he dispatched

40,000 Libyans to March on Cairo to demand immediate unity.

Egyptian police turned back the marchers 300 kilometres west of Cairo.

Nevertheless, the union went into effect officially on Sept. 1, 1973, with joint political leadership, economic policies and a constituent assembly.

That union fell apart because of differences between Qadhafi and Sadat on goals of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Sadat sought a limited conflict to force the United States and the Soviet Union into the active search for Middle East peace.

Qadhafi, whose government provided Egypt with considerable financial support, demanded the destruction of Israel.

Because of those differences, Libya's relations with Egypt rapidly deteriorated so far that the two sides fought a brief border war in July 1977, which ended after mediation by Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat.

Rebuffed by Egypt, Qadhafi turned to Tunisia, whose president, Habib Bourguiba, had refused a unity offer in 1972 after intemperate remarks about the Libyan leader's inexperience.

On Jan. 12, 1974, however, Bourguiba accepted Qadhafi's offer, and the two leaders announced plans for referenda in each country to approve the unity pact.

Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouri, however, opposed the plan and managed to convince Bourguiba to delay the referendum. Tunisia's pro-unity foreign minister, Mohammed Masnoudi, was fired and the unity plan quietly shelved.

Qadhafi tried repeatedly for several years to revive the plan and without success. As with Egypt, Libya's relations with Tunisia plummeted with the collapse of the unity plan.

Tunisia hinted that Libya was behind January 1978 trade union riots in the capital Tunis and other cities in which at least 51 people were killed.

Two years later, Tunisia accused Libya of organising an attack by dissidents on security force barracks in Gafsa in which 45 people were killed and about 100 wounded.

The leader of the attackers, Ahmed Mergheni, appeared on Tunisian television following his arrest and claimed his force was trained in Libya and in PLO camps in Lebanon with help from Libyan agents.

Last year, Libya and Tunisia came to the brink of war after Libya, citing economic problems, expelled some 25,000 Tunisian workers. Tunisia's army was placed on alert after Qadhafi threatened force if anti-Libyan attacks continued in the Tunisian press in wake of the expulsions.

Joe Kennedy seeks uncle's old seat in Congress

By Christopher B. Daly
The Associated Press

BOSTON — Joseph P. Kennedy II, nephew of the late President John F. Kennedy, is fighting hard to fend off a stiff challenge from the left in his bid to become the second member of his family's younger generation to win nomination to the U.S. Congress.

Traditional liberals are providing strong backing in next Tuesday's Democratic Party primary nominating election for the moderate "young Joe," who supports the death penalty and backed President Ronald Reagan's raid on Libya.

In recent days, Kennedy has been endorsed by the Boston Globe newspaper and Boston Mayor Raymond L. Flynn. And he is about to play what may be the trump card in a campaign in which he has already spent \$1 million; a television advertisement with the current bolder of the 8th congressional district seat, retiring House of Representatives Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, saying he personally will vote for Kennedy.

His older sister, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, is seeking a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. She won the Democratic Party primary in Maryland last week.

In the campaign, Kennedy's rivals have spared him from



Joseph Kennedy Jr.

tougher questioning — about his difficulties in school, a 1973 traffic accident that left a young woman paralysed, his reputation for brow beating subordinates and his rumoured teen-age involvement with the kind of drugs that took his brother David's life.

His closest opponent tried a tough question last Wednesday and faltered when he opened himself to a Kennedy retort that he had no special sympathy for Libya, which he said had once offered to harbour the killer of his father, Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

It was a rare but potent reference to family by Kennedy, who has fought hard to convince people he was not running a "silver spoon" candidacy.

"My aunts and uncles have been tremendously helpful to me personally, and I'm grateful. But this race wasn't going to be won just on my last name. I've tried to do it based on who I am," Kennedy said in an interview last week between campaign stops.

"I think the most important thing was to get out and meet with the people and establish a sense of trust between your own candidacy and the people themselves, so they get a sense that you're not trying to run on your own name or live on the silver spoon," he said.

Kennedy has campaigned hard in elderly centres and on street corners to let people see him and to stress his own accomplishments: The founding of a successful non-profit oil company, Citizens Energy, and his ability "to get things done."

He enjoys a lead of five to 10 percentage points in the latest polls over his closest challenger, Massachusetts State Senator George Bachrach, a wily and experienced campaigner who has tested Kennedy severely in his first context for elective office.

Farther back in the pack are a black activist, Melvin King, and the grandson of Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt, James Roosevelt Jr. Behind them are seven others who have failed to register above two per cent in the polls.



John F. Kennedy

After 17 terms, O'Neill is retiring from the seat he won in 1952 when Kennedy's uncle, John F. Kennedy, left the house to run for Senate. With O'Neill's blessing, veteran political observers say, Kennedy should be able to hold enough of the district's elderly and blue-collar voters to fend off Bachrach's challenge.

If he wins the primary, as expected, it is believed he will easily win the November general election in the liberal district, which is home to Harvard University and dozens of other colleges.

LETTERS

'Welcome to Jordan'

To the Editor:

Congratulations to the American Women of Amman for their excellent and informative publication, "Welcome to Jordan," which was reviewed in the Jordan Times issue of June 30, 1986. The publication, as you rightly pointed out, is a highly practical guide to facilities available in Jordan and a must for long-standing residents and new-comers alike.

Anyone with a problem where and how to go in Jordan has only to refer to this rich and well-researched book which gives precise information on areas, roads, telephone numbers etc. etc. Apart from being a non-commercial venture, (the book is priced at JD 1), the project is also commendable in that any profit realised from the sales of the book will be channelled to welfare work in the country. That in itself is a praiseworthy effort.

Once again, congratulations American Women of Amman.

Ghaleb S. Sawalha,
Regency Palace Hotel,
Amman.

Contras, Nicaraguan soldiers play deadly hide-and-seek game

By Andrew Selaky
The Associated Press

CHAMARRO, Nicaragua — Sweating heavily after a day-long hike over muddy trails in tropical heat, 100 Sandinista counterinsurgency troops shed their rifles and grenade launchers and set up camp in a farmer's field.

About 60 contra guerrillas passed through the field just two hours earlier but managed once again to elude the Sandinista soldiers.

"If the contras wanted to fight us, we would have battles every day," said Lt. Carlos Flores Torres, the Sandinista company's 19-year-old commander. "But instead they avoid combat and hide from us."

The evasion is deliberate. In indirect confrontation, the outnumbered, U.S.-backed contras would risk encirclement and annihilation.

Flores commands the 3rd company of the Ramon Raudales irregular warfare battalion, one of an unspecified number of counterinsurgency battalions that are the Sandinista government's main weapon against the contras.

As Flores' men set up hammocks and makeshift tents, a Bruce Springsteen song blared

from a soldier's radio. A full moon bathed the misted mountains in silver light, and a soldier's on guard duty trapped a firefly in a plastic bag so he could illuminate his wristwatch without attracting the enemy's attention.

The soldiers, many of whom interrupted their educations to serve two years in the army, dismissed Washington's claim that the Sandinista government is a Soviet military pawn and nest of terrorism.

They said the Sandinistas are helped not just by the Soviets, but also by Canada, Sweden, Spain and other countries.

Most of the soldiers were children when the Sandinistas ousted the right-wing, pro-American Somoza dynasty in 1979.

"We want to build our own society, we need to raise the economic level of our people," said Lt. Noel Rivas. He touched a rough wall of the farmer's shack and said, "this is a poor house, and unfortunately it is a typical Nicaraguan house."

"These people shouldn't be living like this. But 60 per cent of our national budget is spent on the war," he said. "The war is holding us back from improving economically."

The U.S. Congress recently



A woman huddles next to a wall as a firefight between Nicaraguan government soldiers and U.S.-backed rebels explodes around her house.

approved \$100 million in new aid for the contras. The Sandinista soldiers said the money won't buy

victory for the rebels but will prolong the conflict and lead to more casualties for both sides.

The night in camp was tense. Once, a guard mistook a shadow for a contra and fired a burst from his AK-47 automatic rifle.

Two days later, the company moved cautiously through a narrow valley. Civilians reported that contras had walked down the same trail earlier that morning, and Flores sent patrols down side paths to flush out any waiting contras.

The contact, when it came, was sudden and savage.

A Sandinista patrol was walking up a knoll covered with palm trees, about 100 yards off the main path, when contras hiding in the palms opened fire with dozens of automatic rifles.

The Sandinistas answered with their own fusillade as they rushed up the knoll. Bullets ripped through the leaves around their heads and thudded into the earth.

Flores, on the main path, pulled his men back to a clearing beside a house to set up a mortar and grenade launcher. Rocket-propelled grenades

launched by the contras crashed with a boom beside the path.

A woman ran from the house and crouched behind a brick outhouse, covering her ears and face with her hands as 20 yards away the Sandinistas' Soviet-made AJS-17 grenade launcher and the mortar began pounding the contra-held hilltop.

A half hour later, the fighting was over. The contras withdrew, leaving two dead. One Sandinista soldier stepped on a contra-laid mine and was wounded. No Sandinistas were hurt in the contras' opening blast.

Flores' men camped on hilltops near the battle. Rifle and mortar fire punctuated the night as other Sandinista troops spotted contra patrols.

At about 5 a.m., a voice called from the previous day's battlesite: "Help me, get me out of here."

A Sandinista patrol found an injured contra who was abandoned by his comrades. Gnats bunched around a gaping wound on the young man's leg.

Sandinista medics treated him and sent him to a hospital. For him, the war is over.

Interpol steps out of shadows

The international police organisation Interpol is known to most people only through TV and detective novels. Now it plans to bring in computers and telecommunications to fight cross-border crime. David Marsh profiles an organisation intent on modernising its image and its way of working.

PARIS: Interpol is moving out of the shadows. The 138-nation police organisation known to the public mainly through detective novels is turning to new technology and modern working methods to step up its fight against international crime.

The organisation, set up in Vienna in 1923 and transferred to Paris after the war, is trying to shake off the weight of six decades of tradition in more ways than one.

It is preparing for a move in two years' time from its present bunker-like headquarters at Saint Cloud, west of Paris, to a sparkling new building in the south-east metropolis of Lyons.

It is bringing in sophisticated computers and telecommunications equipment to fight cross-border crimes ranging from terrorism and narcotics to banking swindles and credit card fraud.

In line with the increasing political flurry over terrorism, the organisation is adopting a studiedly higher profile with governments to convince its industrialised country paymasters of the usefulness of its role.

The organisation is now firmly aware that it is at the front line. The Interpol building topped by the radio masts in a quiet residential street was hit by a bomb blast in May. The commando attack by France's Action Directe urban guerrilla group — which also carried out a recent bombing at an annex of the Paris police headquarters, killing an inspector and injuring more than 20 other people — did FF4 million (\$71,000) to FF5 million worth of damage.

"We have to work to preach the gospel," says Mr. Raymond Kendall, the bluff 52-year-old Special Branch police officer from the U.K.'s Scotland Yard who took over last October as Interpol's secretary general.

Mr. Kendall says that political efforts to combat terrorism — given prominence by the European Community and the Tokyo summit — should not lead to alternative organisations being set up which could by-pass Interpol.

But Interpol's members, he adds, "must be prepared to accept from now on that for everything they expect from us, they should be prepared to pay for it."

Interpol is at present run on a relative shoestring. Its budget is around FF60 million a year, supporting a staff of 280, of which 60 are police officers from 40 countries.

Mr. Kendall stresses that Interpol's role is to provide technical services through collaboration and communication between police forces rather than to get involved in politics.

Although it hits the headlines, terrorism is at most 10 per cent of Interpol's work. Another 20 per cent is violent crime, drugs trafficking takes 30 per cent and fraud and economic crimes another 30 per cent.

Interpol has been hampered in the past widely differing legal and police systems among its members. They include not only the industrialised bloc — the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and shortly Japan, bear the main funding burden with about 5 per cent of the budget each — but also countries as diverse as China, Iran, Libya, Chile and Syria.

The U.S. above all has backed efforts to strengthen Interpol. The organisation's president since September 1984 has been Mr. John Simpson, head of the U.S. secret service.

This elegantly tough Bostonian has been called upon by the Reagan administration to give the organisation a more "aggressive" function allegedly lacking under the French secretaries-general who, before Mr. Kendall's arrival, had run Interpol's day-to-day operations since 1946.

A landmark was passed in 1984 when the organisation's general assembly decided that Interpol could intervene in cases of politically motivated crime committed outside the original zone of conflict.

Previously, Interpol's Article 3, prescribing investigations into dossiers with political, military, religious and racial overtones, effectively prevented involvement in anti-terrorism activities.

Mr. Simpson says that Interpol

this summer has already been involved in several notifications of terrorist activity, such as the warnings given in May over bombs suspected on Cross Channel ferries. "We are doing a decent job — we will continue and get better," he says.

As an indication of how Interpol can maintain police cooperation with countries with which the West's political ties are strained, Mr. Kendall says that Libya gave a "satisfactory response" to questions about the terrorist attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports earlier this year. He plans to visit Libya later this year, following up a long-standing invitation, to see how Interpol's contacts with the Libyan police can be developed. He says: "I do not anticipate any problems."

An increasing part of Interpol's work focuses on forging contacts with banks and professional organisations which may be victims of unwitting accomplices in fraud, laundering of crime-derived funds and counterfeiting of currency.

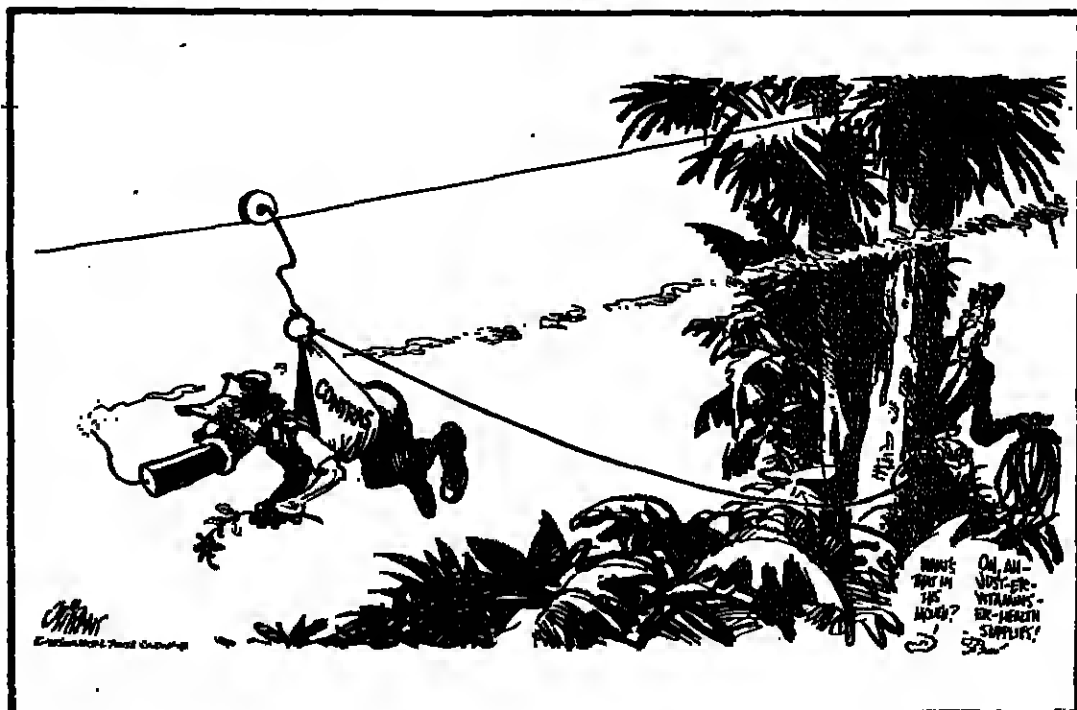
"The difficulty is that the police cannot deal with all these matters themselves," says Mr. Kendall. "So banking institutions or credit card organisations are creating special sections to deal with this type of crime. We must have close contact with these people to make sure they are not moving too much into police areas."

Aided by a special FF12 million budget to be spent on modernising Interpol's 10-year-old computer system, Mr. Kendall is at last getting down to the long-overdue task of putting the organisation's central records on to computer tape.

By the time the process is completed, Interpol's file of 2 million people suspected or convicted of involvement in international crime will have been reduced by half, he says.

All the new equipment being introduced at Interpol — including word processors to speed up writing Wanted notices in Arabic, English, French and Spanish — will be transferred to Lyons.

Even though the futuristic new building exists as yet only as an architect's model, Mr. Kendall hopes construction can be accelerated, allowing the move to be completed by July 1988. — Financial Times Feature.



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Cram, Aouita run close to world records in Britain

LONDON (AP) — Britain's Steve Cram and Morocco's Said Aouita both made gallant bids to set new world marks at the McVitie's International Challenge, but were foiled by the cold blustery conditions.

American Ed Moses, cruised to his 119th consecutive 400m hurdles race, but Yordanka Donkova, the Bulgarian world record holder, was upset in the women's 100 metre hurdles.

Roared on by a hometown crowd at Crystal Palace Friday, Cram, the world and European champion over 1,500 metres, went after his mile record of 3 minutes 46.32 seconds. But, with no one chasing in the last 300 metres, he drifted out to 3:49.49 as he tied up in the closing stages.

Aouita defied a heavy cold to go for the eight-year-old two-miles

mark of Britain's Steve Ovett.

But the Olympic 5,000 metre champion and world 1,500 metre record holder, managed only 8:14.81 — 1.30 seconds outside Ovett's record.

Moses, unbeaten for nine years, posted 48.73 to finish 15 metres ahead of countryman Dave Patrick, who timed 50.08.

Donkova, who set the 100 metre hurdles mark of 12.26 last Sunday was beaten by countrywoman Ginka Zagorcheva, who timed 12.51 to the world record holder's 12.55.

Valerie Brisco-Hooks, the American triple Olympic gold medalist, won the women's 100 metres in 11.12. Angela Issajenko of Canada was second in 11.25.

Sebastian Coe, Britain's double Olympic champion over 1,500 metres, also made a determined bid to run the fastest 800 metre time of the year but he, too, slowed dramatically in the dash to the line.

In the mile, American James Mays and Britain's Mark Rowlands set a pace inside a world record schedule. When they had both dropped out, Cram took over fully 50 metres ahead of the rest of the pack with 300 metres to go.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Graf, Maleeva reach Pacific finals

TOKYO (R) — Teenagers Steffi Graf of West Germany and Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria further underlined their emerging talent by reaching the final of the \$300,000 Pan Pacific Women's Open Tennis Tournament. Graf, the 17-year-old, hard-hitting top seed who was a U.S. Open semifinalist last week, overpowered Catherine Tanvier of France 6-4, 6-1. Second seed Maleeva, the 19-year-old defending champion, outplayed West German Bettina Bunge, seeded sixth, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2 with fine passing shots.

World Bridge Championships open

MIAMI (R) — The 1986 World Bridge Championships opened here yesterday with more than 50 countries competing for four major titles during the next two weeks. The curtain-raising event for the World Mixed Pairs Championships is being held today as Dianna Gordon and George Mitellan of Montreal defend their crown against the onslaught of 450 other male and female partnerships.

Red Sox are red hot

NEW YORK (AP) — With Bill Buckner leading the way, the red-hot Boston Red Sox ripped the New York Yankees 7-2 and continued to roll toward the American League East title. Boston's 12th victory in the last 13 games, sparked by Buckner's second straight two-homer game and the pitching of Bruce Hurst, moved the Red Sox 10 games ahead of second-place Toronto and 11 games over third-place New York.

Nottingham tops English soccer

LONDON (R) — Nottingham Forest thrashed struggling Aston Villa 6-0 to take over from newly-promoted Wimbledon at the top of the English First Division.

On a day of high scores and outstanding individual performances, Forest produced an

unstoppable exhibition of cultured soccer to overwhelm injury-hit Villa and take over as leader on goal difference from champion Liverpool.

The Merseyside team, winner of the Classic English "Double" last season, beat Charlton Athletic 2-0 to stay level on points with the new leader while Wimbledon was beaten 2-1 at home by Liverpool's city rival Everton.

Nottingham Forest's win was emphatic evidence of its ability to challenge for the championship this season

Asian games to open on Sept. 20

By K.C. Hwang
Associated Press

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Amid massive security precautions, the largest Asian Games in the 36-year history of the quadrennial sports event is set to open on Sept. 20.

A total of 4,625 officials and athletes from 25 countries were committed as of this week to attend the 10th playing of the games dubbed "the sports festival of 3 billion Asians," and three or four more nations are expected to join, organizers said. The last games in New Delhi drew 4,595 in 1982.

China, despite an absence of diplomatic relations with the host country, leads the foreign delegations in number, and also hopes to repeat its performance in New Delhi, where it replaced Japan as Asia's top sports power.

South Korea, also host to the 1988 Olympics, has entered the largest delegation overall with 144 officials and 494 athletes, followed by Japan's 590-man squad and China's 520.

But except for China, Communist countries in Asia are not sending teams to Seoul. North Korea, which placed fourth in the last games, said in declaring its boycott that the games were an "impure sports event" designed to perpetuate national division on the Korean peninsula.

South Korea, which won the right to stage the 1970 games but later gave up as host for security reasons, says it will stage the Sept. 20-Oct. 5 games as a full dress rehearsal for the 1988 Olympics.

Domestic opposition, particularly by student groups, however, has picked up recently. Opponents of the games charge that they are being staged at the sacrifice of the poor.

At least 10,250 students from 28 different schools were involved in anti-government, anti-games

protests during the past week alone, news accounts said, and security officials appear more concerned about student demonstrators than alien saboteurs or terrorists.

All 100,000 members of the National Police have been put on special alert across the country to control demonstrations and deal with possible sabotage or terrorist acts by North Korean Communists and international terrorist groups.

Security is heavy around all games facilities, and armed and plainclothed police have been visibly reinforced in downtown areas and at Seoul's Gimpo International Airport. Police refuse to disclose the number of police assigned to games venues, but police sources have estimated the number at about 10,000.

At stake in the games are 269

gold medals in 25 sports, four more events than in the previous games. Competitions in bowling, fencing, judo and taekwondo, Korea's traditional martial art, were added.

Most sports experts here and abroad seem to agree that China will easily win gold medals in 75 events. China won 61 golds in 1982, against Japan's 57 and South Korea's 28.

China's team will boast several world-class competitors, including Ma Xiangqun in women's archery, World Cup Springboard Champion Tan Lianjie, World Cup All-Round Event Gold Medalist Li Ning in gymnastics, 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Gold Medalist Xu Haifeng in shooting and reigning Men's World Champion Jiang Jialiang and Women's Champion Geng Lijuan in table tennis.

Kasparov, Karpov play to draw

LENINGRAD (R) — Garry Kasparov maintained his two-point advantage over Anatoly Karpov in their battle for the World Chess Championship by drawing the 15th game after four-and-a-half hours of less than inspiring play.

Karpov, playing white, tried the Russian variation of the Gruenfeld Defence as he rattled off moves at the start of play on Friday.

The 35-year-old challenger,

who had never before used this sequence against title-holder Kasparov, continued with enterprising play by producing a new move on his 12th turn.

Kasparov, 23, pondered the situation and then responded by exchanging queens and simplifying the position to reach an endgame which grandmasters judged as equal.

After just 29 moves, Karpov offered a draw which Kasparov immediately accepted.

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Teenage black girl shot dead, two wounded in S. African shooting

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A teenage black girl killed in a shooting incident has become the latest victim of South Africa's political violence, the government said Saturday.

The Bureau for Information said the girl was shot dead and two other girls wounded when a gunman opened fire on a member of the security forces near Grahamstown in the eastern Cape.

The security man fired one shot at the attacker, who was apparently armed with a home-made gun. The bureau gave no other details of the incident but said an investigation was under way.

It reported one other death Friday, a coloured (mixed race) private security guard named Nick Swart, 25, stabbed to death in Soweto, the black township south of Johannesburg.

Two hand grenades hurled into a tent at a municipal police training camp in Soweto slightly injured two policemen, the bureau said.

The deaths took the toll to 289 since June 12 when President P.W. Botha imposed a nationwide state of emergency aimed at stamping out black political unrest.

In Washington the U.S. Congress has approved a package of tough sanctions against South Africa that will likely become the law of the land this month despite a threatened veto by President Reagan.

The Democratic-led House of Representatives voted

overwhelmingly Friday in favour of a sanctions bill approved by the Senate last month which, while less stringent than the House had wanted, still contained sweeping trade and investment bans.

Immediately before the 308 to 77 vote, the White House reiterated Mr. Reagan's strong opposition to economic sanctions against the white-led Pretoria government and indicated he would veto the measure.

Spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan believed the bill would "impede" rather than advance the goal of promoting change in South Africa's apartheid racial policies.

But House apartheid foes hailed the bill as a victory and said it would send a strong signal to South African President P.W. Botha that he should move quickly

towards reforms and they urged Mr. Reagan not to exercise his veto.

"President Reagan has a unique opportunity in the next few days to serve as a champion of freedom," House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, said.

"He has a chance to make it clear that this great country of ours is willing to once again pay the price of freedom," Mr. O'Neill said. "We are willing to sacrifice short-term economic gain to support our long-term values."

The House leadership decided to accept the Senate's more moderate bill in order to send it quickly to Mr. Reagan and allow enough time to vote on overriding a veto if necessary.

The House version of the sanctions bill, passed in June, would have virtually severed all U.S. trade and investment ties with South Africa.

Sri Lanka accuses Gandhi of 'weak' leadership

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Agencies) — Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa has accused Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of weak leadership and urged him again to curb Tamil rebel activities in southern India.

Mr. Premadasa made the remarks late Friday to the Sri Lankan parliament, where opposition leaders demanded an explanation about his confrontation with Mr. Gandhi at the Non-Aligned Movement summit earlier this month in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Mr. Premadasa described Mr. Gandhi as "a young, intelligent man with a bright future."

But he added: "He was not prepared for leadership. He came into power under tragic circumstances. He was pushed into that position."

Mr. Gandhi, 44, a former airline pilot, was elected prime minister of India after his mother, Indira Gandhi, was assassinated on Oct. 31, 1984.

Mr. Premadasa repeated the charges he had levelled in Harare that India was not doing enough to curb Tamil rebels, which the Sri Lankan government alleges are being armed and trained in southern India to do battle in Sri Lanka.

"We cannot be blind to reality," Mr. Premadasa told the parliament. "Who is helping the terrorists? Where are they based and who is arming them? When I said these things, I am accused of antagonising India."

Tamil militants have waged a three-year guerrilla war for independence in northern and eastern Sri Lanka. The main rebel groups have exile headquarters in southern India.

India has consistently denied that it is supporting the rebels, and Mr. Gandhi earlier this month told a Harare news conference that if Sri Lanka could pinpoint a single alleged training camp he would close it down.

Mr. Gandhi was particularly miffed that Mr. Premadasa had made public in Harare a memorandum he had written Mr. Gandhi on Sri Lankan demands about the rebels.

Aquino signs peace pact with rebel priest

MANILA (R) — President Corason Aquino flew secretly to the northern Philippines Saturday to witness the signing of a truce between the army and mountain tribe rebels led by a renegade Roman Catholic priest.

A presidential spokesman said they met in a mist-shrouded resort hotel overlooking pine forests and terraced rice paddies of the Cordillera Mountains, where missionary priest Father Conrado Balweg has been waging a rebel war since 1979.

The spokesman said the agreement, signed by Balweg and two army generals, was sealed with a symbolic exchange of gifts, including weapons, and toasts in California white wine.

It was the second truce reached this month between the government and rebel groups. The spokesman described it as "a litmus test of the sincerity of the Aquino government."

Last week, he reached an agreement with Muslim separatist leader Nur Misuari, chief of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which has been fighting a guerrilla war for more than 14 years in the southern island of Mindanao.

Negotiations in the much more serious insurgency mounted by the Communist New People's Army (NPA) appear to be stalled

on procedural bickering. Mrs. Aquino, who leaves on Monday for an eight-day visit to the United States, made settlement of the Communist and Muslim rebellions major pledges in her presidential election campaign.

Palace sources said the NPA "might be isolated" if the deals with the MNLF and the Balweg group can be made to stick.

Balweg, 41, joined the NPA in 1979 but split with them last April to form the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), which wants greater autonomy for the 1.5 million Igorots in the rugged mountain region in the north of Luzon Island.

His band is thought to number only a few hundred "regulars" but palace spokesman Teodoro Benigno described the agreement as "very auspicious." He said about 150 unarmed tribesmen and about half a dozen government officials attended the ceremony.

He said it committed the army and Balweg's CPLA to stop hostilities and might eventually lead to a formal peace pact.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who accompanied Mrs. Aquino, expressed "some concern" that a complete cessation of hostilities would not be possible in areas where the NPA are present, Mr. Benigno said.

Freed Solidarity leader to continue his campaign

WARSAW (R) — A former underground leader freed from jail under an amnesty for all political prisoners says he is ready to continue opposing Poland's Communist authorities.

Zbigniew Bujak, captured last May after leading the Solidarity trade union's underground Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) for over four years, told reporters: "I am still a member of the TKK and am at the disposal of its members. I will take whatever function they give me."

"That means that either I will go underground or I will work above ground, or if they give me a holiday I will go for a holiday," the 31-year-old former paratrooper and tractor factory worker said.

Bujak was speaking openly to journalists for the first time since he went into hiding on Dec. 13, 1981 — the day Solidarity was suppressed under martial law.

He said the amnesty was an

important move but not enough and called for the continuation of clandestine movements because the government had proposed no legal opposition.

Bujak's stance was sure to infuriate the authorities who in releasing all 225 political prisoners said they were striving for accord with the opposition.

The TKK's named members still on the run are Wiktor Kulski, Jan Andrzej Gorny and Marek Muszynski.

Commenting on official reports that police interviewed over 3,000 opposition activists Friday, Bujak said the underground numbered about 30,000 people.

Lech Walesa, who has led Solidarity since its foundation six years ago, reacted cautiously to the amnesty — greeting the news with satisfaction while urging the authorities not to arrest more activists as they did after previous amnesties in 1983 and 1984.

Honduras remains firm against contra training

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — President Jose Azcona Hoyo, in his government's strongest statement yet on the subject, said "not a single U.S. soldier" would be allowed in his country to train anti-Sandinista rebels.

Meanwhile, a director of the biggest contra army fighting the Nicaraguan government said he saw no need for the rebels to be trained anywhere in Central America.

Mr. Azcona Hoyo told a press conference Friday his government's position has been made clear to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is pushing for final congressional approval of \$100 million in military and other aid to the rebels.

The aid package includes provisions for training the U.S.-backed contras but does not state if that would occur in the United States of Central America.

The governments of El Salvador and Panama as well as Honduras' Foreign Ministry said in August they would not permit U.S. trainers to work with the contras in their countries.

"Not a single U.S. soldier will come to Honduras to train the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries," Mr.

Azcona Hoyo said.

Mr. Azcona Hoyo said the topic had not been discussed in his talks this week with Philip Habib, Mr. Reagan's special envoy for Central America, and with Gen. John Wickham, commander of the Panama-based Southern Command.

Honduras is the home base for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, known as the FDN, the major contra fighting force.

Aristides Sanchez, one of the seven FDN directors, told the Associated Press in an interview Friday the rebels "have always received military instruction from experts of different nationalities, without compromising any Central American government."

He said the FDN operates its own training centre in the mountains of Nicaragua where the fighters are instructed in communications, use of missiles, guerrilla tactics, "psychological and political and democratic education."

"For that we don't need any Central American country, and when it is necessary to take our men to another country to receive specialised training that cannot be done in the Nicaraguan mountains, it will be carried out outside the region," he said.

Seychelles uncovers coup plot against president

LONDON (R) — The Seychelles government has uncovered a plot to overthrow President Albert Rene and the situation in the Indian Ocean archipelago remains volatile, an exiled opposition leader said Saturday.

Paul Chow, secretary general of the Seychellois National Movement, said a coup was to have been carried out by army officers loyal to Minister of Youth and Defence Col. Ogilvy Berlois but the soldiers were divided on whether to do it while Mr. Rene was away at last week's summit of non-aligned nations.

The Seychellois government said on Thursday that Col. Berlois, 36, had resigned.

After the resignation on Wednesday Mr. Rene made changes in the Seychelles People's Defence Forces and some senior officers had been pensioned off, according to a statement issued

from state house in the capital Victoria.

"The whole thing is volatile now," Chow, who lives in London, told Reuters. "Berlois has the allegiance of a lot of people in the army and how will Rene be able to hold on without the situation disintegrating?"

Mr. Rene returned to the Seychelles a day early from the summit in Harare, Zimbabwe. Chow said, adding that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi allowed Mr. Rene use of his personal jet to make the trip.

Col. Berlois was one of the organisers of the 1977 coup that toppled President James Mancham and brought Mr. Rene to power. He was appointed minister of state for internal affairs in Mr. Rene's first government and was promoted to the youth and defence portfolio in 1981.

More East Germans escaping to West

BONN, West Germany (AP) — One man flew to the West in a crop dusting plane and another rammed through a border crossing in a dump truck. Most cases are not so dramatic, but the number of people fleeing Communist East Germany recently has been on the rise.

Hundreds of East Germans have made illegal escapes every month this year, despite the fact that Communist authorities have allowed more emigration since 1984, West German officials say. In the first eight months of 1986, 2,773 East Germans fled to West Germany. In the same time period last year, the number was just 1,995.

"I expect this will be the third year (in a row) that the escapes will go over 3,000. The interesting part is that during these years, the East Germans have been giving more people permission to leave," Hans-Guenther Kowalski, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry, told the Associated Press.

Mr. Kowalski refused to speculate on the reasons for the increase in escapes. But Rainer Hilderbrandt, chairman of a West Berlin human rights group, said escapes often say they had no future in East Germany.

"They seem to have felt hopeless in that society, which is still run by the Communist Party and security men. The rest of the people have little hope of

advancing," Mr. Hilderbrandt told the AP.

"There seems to be a prevailing conviction that despite some fundamental changes for the better, such as more opportunities for short visits in the West, democratisation and free movement cannot be expected," he said.

Mr. Hilderbrandt said, "the risk of having to wait for an indefinite period of time to emigrate is larger than the risk of a failed escape attempt that ends in prison and the chance of being brought out in eight to 18 months."

Mr. Hilderbrandt is chairman of the Aug. 13 working group, which monitors German border affairs and human rights in East Germany.

On Aug. 29, one of the most dramatic flights ever across the Berlin Wall occurred, when Hans-Joachim Pofahl, 33, crashed through Berlin's Checkpoint Charlie border crossing in a gravel-laden truck.

Pofahl, his girlfriend, and their eight-month-old daughter drove the truck to West Berlin in a hail of bullets from East German guards but escaped unhurt.

A similar attempt on Tuesday (Sept. 9) failed, when an East German man and woman tried to ram their car through a border gate in another part of East Berlin. The gate did not yield, and they were arrested.

In the past three weeks, an East

Pinochet: 'The people are with me'

NEW YORK (R) — Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, who imposed a state of siege six days ago after snipers tried to assassinate him, said in an interview published Saturday that "all the people are with me."

Interviewed by the New York Times in Santiago, Chile, Mr. Pinochet also said the U.S. government would be showing "political and economic myopia" if it opposed continued international loans to Chile to try to force him from power.

The newspaper said the interview lasted only 10 minutes and that Gen. Pinochet walked out before he could be asked about the state of siege.

In the days following the Sunday attempt on Gen. Pinochet's life, the siege has been used to halt transmissions from Chile by two international news agencies, including Reuters. In addition, three French priests

have been expelled and more than 40 people have been detained.

Gen. Pinochet said the United States would regret any attempt to block new loans or credits to Chile by the World Bank or the Inter-American Development Bank, noting that Chile pays its quota to the international lending agencies and does not avoid responsibility for its \$19 billion foreign debt.

"At times, I wonder if a country has to have problems with drugs, unrestrained terrorism, uncontrolled Marxist movements, unilateral debt moratorium and an anti-American attitude in order to improve its relations with the United States and even receive assistance," he was quoted as saying.

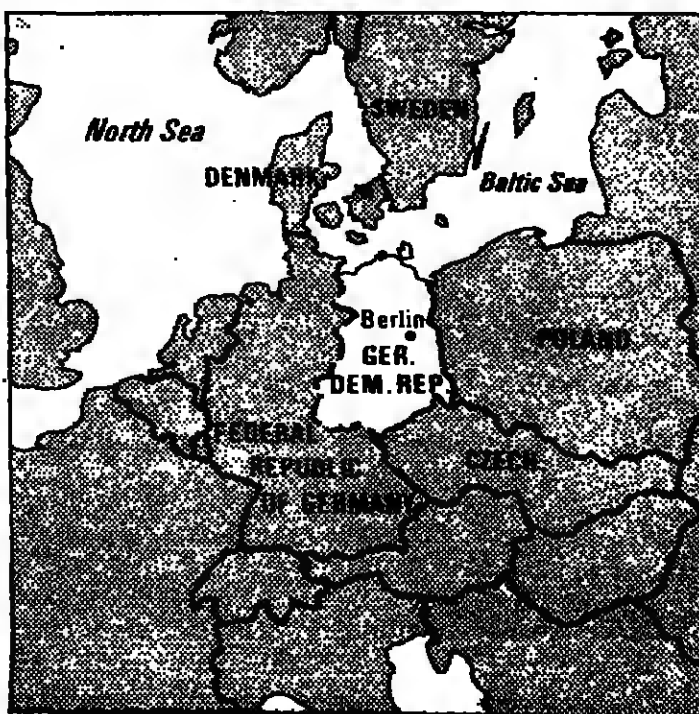
The 70-year-old president rejected any idea of opening the scheduled 1989 presidential elections to more than one

candidate. But he did not say he himself would be on the ballot, the newspaper said.

"I neither had nor have personal ambitions," said Gen. Pinochet, who has been in power since 1973. "If I reached the presidency it was because of the reaction of Chile to the Marxist government and I am continuing to the end of this period of eight years at the will of 67 per cent of Chileans."

Gen. Pinochet added that the United States was in no position to advise Chile on dealing with Marxist-Leninism because the United States has never won a war, the newspaper said.

"The second world war was won by the Russians, then the Korean War was won by the Russians, in Vietnam the Russians won, in Nicaragua, Russia won. And in Iran, who won?" he was quoted as saying.



higher, the standard of living is higher than even in Hungary," said Horst Labrecht, an analyst at the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin.

"Economically, East Germany is the West of the East bloc," Labrecht told the AP.

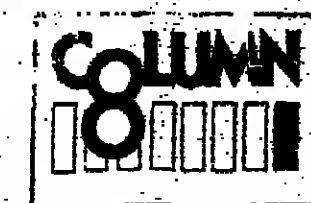
But that does not prevent East Germans, who can watch West German television, from envying the even better-off West Germans, he said.

East Germany allowed a record 34,982 people to legally emigrate

in 1984, a humanitarian step that followed the granting of nearly 2 billion marks (\$1 billion) in West German bank credits to East Germany.

Another 18,075 East Germans were given exit visas in 1985, and 14,453 through August 1986, Kowalski said.

By contrast, the number of East Germans allowed to leave the country in 1983 was just 7,729. That year, 2,487 people escaped illegally.



Woman in court for stealing \$30,000 from delegate

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — A Zimbabwean woman has appeared in a Harare court for allegedly stealing \$30,000 from a delegate to the recent non-aligned conference, the Herald newspaper has reported.

Felista Phiri, 28, allegedly befriended the delegate in a Harare nightclub, took him to her home for the night and stole the travellers' checks from his briefcase as he slept, the newspaper reported.

The foreigner, one of some 10,000 delegates and journalists who attended the summit last week, was not identified in court. Phiri appeared in court to answer charges of theft and illegally selling the checks. She was to be sentenced on Sept. 25 and faces up to five years in prison on the two charges.

New advance reported against cancer

WASHINGTON (R) — The scientist who discovered a "killer" cell treatment to fight cancer says he is ready to test on humans a similar method which is claimed to be up to 100 times more effective and has fewer side effects.

Dr. Steven Rosenberg, chief of surgery at the National Cancer Institute, and two colleagues have reported their new method in next week's "Science" magazine. They said the new treatment cured all the mice they treated for advanced liver cancer and half those they treated for advanced lung cancer.

"The experimental results... provide the rationale for testing this treatment approach in humans with advanced cancer," they said. Both the new method and the one Rosenberg announced last December involve taking cells from cancerous tumours, enhancing their potency with a drug called Interleukin-2, then reinserting them to destroy the tumours from which they were taken.

Number of AIDS cases rise in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — Seventy-six cases of AIDS were reported in Britain in July, more than double the previous highest monthly total in the country, it was reported Friday. The Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre said the increase in the number of AIDS victims did not indicate a sudden rise in the incidence of the disease, but was due to a time lag in reporting and efforts to ensure that doctors report all suspected and confirmed cases. The centre said the previous highest monthly total was 27 but did not say when it occurred. Among the 76 confirmed cases of AIDS reported in July, 73 involved homosexual men, two heterosexual men who had recently returned from Africa and one heterosexual man who had had multiple sexual contacts in Bangkok, Thailand. As of July 31, the centre said, 465 cases of AIDS, including 234 deaths, have been reported in Britain since surveillance began in 1982.

Man's hands amputated after accident

DALLAS (AP) — Rescue workers spent more than an hour trying to free a man's hands from a candy grinder before amputating them, officials said. Antonio Ramirez, 30, became trapped Friday in a machine that grinds candy into small pieces for ice cream flavouring at Pecan Deluxe Candy, fire department spokeswoman J.J. Howe said. "He had the top off the machine and was operating it with the top part of the grinder off, which he should not have been doing, and got a hand caught, and then a second hand caught," said company Chairwoman Louise Brigham. "We were not going to get him out without doing the amputation," said Jane Wynn, chief nurse of the team called in to perform the 35-minute operation.

Former Brazilian slave dies at 119

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Waldomiro Da Silva, a former Brazilian slave who claimed to be 119 years old, died in his sleep, his family said. Da Silva made news in March of this year when he married a 65-year-old woman. Supporting his claim that he was 119 years old, Da Silva kept the birth certificate at his bedside in order "to prove I'm not her."

Once said, Slavery in Brazil was abolished in 1888. Da Silva was born in 1867, according to the certificate.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK93 ♣A1084 ♠A ♠AQ82
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
- Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠83 ♣J852 ♠QJ5 ♠A876
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
- Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q6 ♠AQ3 ♠95 ♠Q7632
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond.
What action do you take?
- Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠85 ♠AQJ103 ♠KQ6 ♠AQ3
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
- Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ76 ♠A96 ♠107 ♠KQ83
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 NT Pass Pass Double
Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
- Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q763 ♠A ♠10952 ♠A632
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass Pass
What action do you take?